

HOLLWEG WAS DUE FOR FRESH PEACE OFFER YESTERDAY

Swiss Minister Tells Wilson,
Adding Big Strikes
In Progress

CRISIS IN CABINET

Vorwaerts' May Day Pre-
diction Is Reforms Or
Sudden Downfall

CALL FOR TRUCE

Is Made at Twenty-Two
Socialist Meetings Held
In Austrian Capital

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Chicago, May 1.—Wheat tumbled
fifteen points during the last hour,
today, on the announcement that the
Swiss Minister, conferring with
President Wilson, reports that im-
mense strikes are in progress in Ger-
many and also that the Imperial
German Chancellor will make a
peace offer on Thursday. The
market closed demoralized.

Rumor of Big Crisis
Amsterdam, May 1.—The German
papers chronicle rumors of a crisis
in high Government quarters.
A telegram from Berlin states
that the appeal of the Socialists'
Executive and the Trade Unions
that May Day should not be
observed was generally obeyed. Work
nowhere ceased and there were no
meetings or processions.

The Vorwaerts, in its May Day
article, reminds the governing classes
of Germany that with the overthrow
of Tardieu the possibility of a
continuance of absolutism in any
European country has collapsed.
"Whether the remnants of European
feudal sovereignty hold on for a few
months or a few years, anyhow its
hours are numbered. If it does not
yield now the more sudden will be its
downfall."

The fact that such sentiments are
permitted expression lends color to
the rumors previously cabled that a
delicate situation exists in high
political quarters in Germany.

Austrian Peace Demand
Twenty-two Socialist May Day
meetings in Vienna passed resolu-
tions in favor of peace. The pro-
ceedings were orderly.

Paris, May 2.—May Day passed
quietly and the Syndicalist meeting,
which was followed by a procession
along the boulevards, dispersed in a
very orderly manner.

Petrograd, May 1.—The Government
proclaimed May Day as a national
holiday. Glorious weather prevailed
and extraordinary scenes of gaiety and
enthusiasm were observed. Num-
berless processions took place; workmen,
soldiers, sailors, officials and students,
fraternizing, marched, accompanied
by bands playing and women and
children singing "The Marseillaise"
and other songs, to the center of the
city, where meetings were held in
which a million people participated.

Rome, May 1.—May Day was
observed in a very tranquil manner.

Scandinavia Demonstrates
Stockholm, May 2.—70,000 people
participated in the May Day de-
monstration. One flag was inscribed:
"Bread, Peace, Liberty." The de-
monstrators passed a resolution that
with the resuscitation of international-
ism a durable peace is assured. The
resolution concluded: "Long live the
Eight Hours Day! Long live the
revision of the Constitution! Long
live the Socialist Peace!"

Similar demonstrations took place
throughout Sweden. Perfect order
was maintained everywhere.

Christiania, May 2.—May Day de-
monstrations took place everywhere
throughout the country at which
protests were made against the
dearness of living. There were no
disorders.

EARL CROMER'S FORTUNE

Reuter's Service
London, April 28.—Earl Cromer left
£117,608.

Hailstones Bombard City, Causing Serious Damage And Freeing Imaginations

They Varied In Size From Peas To Footballs, Accord-
ing To Various Estimates

Last night's hail storm was, from
collected reports, the most versatile,
elastic and variegated on record.
Wild-eyed residents of probity beyond
suspicion saw it in degrees of violence
ranging from the gentle pitter of the
April sprinkle to the terrible swoop of
a Kansas cyclone combined with an
Amazon rain and flapped by a gust
from both polar circles. The damage
was variously estimated from the
demolition of a 6-inch pane of glass at
the corner of Hongkong and Szechuen
Roads to the utter destruction of
everything west of the Bund.

The China Press presents exclusive
figures on the ruin—Tia. 1,000,000.
The figures were gathered by a reliable
reporter who was caught without a
riches in the center of a bridge
across Soochow creek. We reiterate—
Tia. 1,000,000—or on second thought,
Tia. 1,750,000—and dare anyone to
take the available statistics and prove
it's off.

Fourteen billion hailstones fell dur-
ing the first thirty seconds and twice
as many every minute thereafter,
thus making a total of 1,784 billion, or
enough ice to keep all Shanghai cool
for two summers.
A point which puzzles local scientists
is the varied size reported for
hailstones falling in different sections
of the city. Following is a rising scale
estimate of the size of the hailstones
gathered with scrupulous accuracy
from the different districts:
Bubbling Well Road—The size of
walnuts.
Hongkew—Golf balls.
Yangtseepoo—"Four-pound shot-
and felt like them."
Wayside—Cocoanuts.
Sinnz—Of a man's head.

Harbin Road—Two men's heads—
and as hard as both of them.
The Race Club—The sweepstakes.
Nothing broken out that way as the
expert bookies beat the storm to it.

Balletin.
A man living on Avenue Joffre
telephoned this office that a pane of
glass in one of his second-storey
windows was broken by the storm.

Seriously, however:
It was the most terrific hailstorm
in the history of these parts. It
caused inestimable damage to lights,
windows and vegetation throughout
the city and environs and left dark-
ness and confusion in its wake in
many districts.

The huge white pellets crashed
down upon roofs and pavement with
the rattle of machine-gun fire.
Riches and motor car tops were
riddled, pedestrians dashed madly
for shelter and horses, driven to
frenzied terror, dashed slipping
through the streets to the peril of
feeling foot passengers.

Crops in the vicinity were beaten
down to the earth, but the range of
the storm is thought not to have
reached far beyond the local limits.

Fruit was badly hit and the timid
foliation that greened the city's trees
was ruthlessly stripped from their
branches. Electric light globes
snapped under the blast and on
Yangtseepoo Road and in the West
Hongkew districts tram and tele-
phone wires went down. Thousands
of skylights and window-panes were
shivered. As one instance, in a few
seconds during the second storm, a
huge plate-glass skylight at the
Carlton Cafe was completely wrecked
and will cost \$400 to replace.

SIR E. CARSON LIKELY TO LEAVE ADMIRALTY

Hasn't Quarrelled With Col-
leagues, But Is Affected By
Personal Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 2.—The Times
says that, if Sir Edward Carson
leaves the Admiralty, which is likely
enough, it will be in consequence of
attacks made on him in connection
with controversies which do not con-
cern sailors. There has been no
difference of opinion between Sir
Edward Carson and his colleagues at
the Admiralty.

The Times adds that the Govern-
ment is likely to end the present
system of publishing losses owing to
the dissatisfaction shown by mem-
bers of the House of Commons.

The Daily Mail states that Mr. Lloyd
George is overhauling the whole naval
administration.

U-BOATS USE NEUTRAL WATERS TO GAIN OPEN

Allies And U. S. Co-operating
For Most Effective Prosecu-
tion Of Blockade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 2.—In the House of
Commons, today, replying to a ques-
tion, Sir Edward Carson, First Lord
of the Admiralty, admitted that there
was ground for the suspicion that
German submarines got out from
enemy ports via neutral waters. He
said that the matter was being con-
sidered.

He promised to consider a suggestion
that he should give accurate informa-
tion during the forthcoming secret
session, or otherwise, regarding the
total numbers and tonnage of the
British, Allied and neutral vessels
which have been sunk and the esti-
mated losses of enemy submarines. He
admitted that some ships adhering to
Admiralty instructions regarding their
tracks had been lost, but the losses
would have been greater if the ships
had not adhered to instructions.

He assured the House that all the
available naval resources were being
employed on such tracks.

Lord Robert Cecil stated that block-
ade experts accompanied the Ralfour
mission to the United States and
arrangements for co-operation be-
tween the latter and the Allies for the
most effective prosecution of the war
are proceeding satisfactorily.

GENERAL KASHTALINSKI IS SLAIN IN PETROGRAD

Murdered By Unknown Youth;
Day Of Many Myster-
ious Outrages

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, May 1.—The Executive
of the Council of Workmen and
Soldiers' Delegates has placarded the
following proclamation:—"Several
regrettable incidents occurred yester-
day. An unknown youth killed
General Kashtalinski; shots were
fired at political demonstrators in the
Vassili Ostrov Quarter; a num-
ber of individuals claiming to be
members of the Executive Council
arrested a landowner, while others,
who also have not been identified,
tore off the epaulettes of officers."

"Only madmen, or enemies of
national freedom, could have com-
mitted such revolting acts and the
Executive appeals to citizens to pre-
vent their further recurrence."

DISBANDING CANTON'S SUPERFLUOUS TROOPS

Governor Scatters Men, Sends
Officers To Newly-Created
War Institute

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Canton, May 2.—The Civil Govern-
or, Chu Ching-lan, is beginning to
disband superfluous native troops. So
far, everything has proceeded peace-
fully, because the soldiers are first
being scattered and then instructions
are issued that each "ying" is to be
reduced by one-fourth. The dis-
charged men are receiving their
wages for May, while discharged
officers have been ordered to enter
the newly-created War Institute,
where each receives a monthly
salary, as if on active service.

Grana Vizier Feted By Central Powers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, May 2.—A telegram
from Berlin states that the Turkish
Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha, has been
feted everywhere in Germany and
Austria. He visited the Kaiser, was
the guest of Marshal von Hindenburg
at Grand Headquarters and the guest
of honor at a banquet given by the
Emperor of Austria.

BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURE DURING CURRENT YEAR PUT AT £2,290,381,000

Deficit On Revenue Will Mean
£1,651,781,000 To Be Raised
By Further Loans

'MONEY WON'T BEAT US'
Bonar Law's Confident Asser-
tion: 'Can Hold Out Long-
er Than Enemy'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 2.—Introducing the
Budget this afternoon, Mr. A.
Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer, stated that the estimate of
advances to the Allies and the Domini-
ons had been exceeded by £100,000,000,
but he was glad to say that the
Dominions had both the will and
power to supply so much from their
own resources that there was no
increasing strain on the British Ex-
chequer.

Loans to the Allies last year totalled
£540,000,000 and to the Dominions
£54,000,000 and since the beginning of
the war they have been £828,000,000
and £142,000,000 respectively.
The National Debt now totalled
£3,854,000,000, less those loans. A
large amount of expenditure was
being met from revenue. No other
belligerent could show such satis-
factory figures.

The last War Loan, including Treas-
ury Bills, amounted to £966,048,000.
The conversions of 4½ per cents
amounted to £722,000,000 and of 4
per cents to £22,658,000.

No New Taxes
He proposed no new taxes; only
additions to three existing taxes. The
Entertainment Tax yielded last year
£3,000,000. The additional duty would
yield a further £1,500,000. He pro-
posed to increase the Tobacco Tax again
by one shilling and tenpence per
pound, to produce £5,000,000 and
to make the Excess Profits Duty 80
per cent instead of 60 per cent.

The new duty would be retrospective
from January 1. Concessions would
be made respecting interest on new
capital invested since the war, and
estimated the additional yield from
this tax would be £20,000,000. He
intended to deal with shipping profits
not by a tax, but by requisitioning
vessels at fixed rates.

He estimated the expenditure for
the current financial year at
£2,290,381,000.

Look For American Aid
The entry of America into the war
altered the financial situation.
America would help them to the ex-
tent of her abilities with the financial
burdens of their allies. Mr. Bonar
Law hoped that the £400,000,000 to the
Allies put down in the estimates for
the coming year consequently would
not be required.

The revenue for the year he
estimated at £638,600,000, leaving
£1,651,781,000 to be covered by loan.
Mr. Bonar Law concluded: "Want
of money will not prevent us from
winning victory, for we can hold out
longer than the enemy."

Best Last Year's Estimate

The preliminary statement explana-
tory of the Budget shows that the
total receipts amounted to £578,428,000,
exceeding the estimate by £71,153,000.

The principal increases over esti-
mates were:

Income Tax	£110,000,000
Excess Profits Duty	£53,920,000
Estate Duties	£1,232,000
Stamps	£878,000
Telegraphs	£100,000
Crown Lands	£100,000
Miscellaneous	£13,000,000
The decreases comprise:	
Postal	£1,650,000
Telephones	£450,000
Customs	£489,000
Excise	£8,620,000
The total expenditure for the financial year 1916-17 amounted to £2,198,113,000.	

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yohio M. May 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru. May 5
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simsbek. May 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 12
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru. May 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yama M. May 14
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru May 16
The American mail is due here on
or about tomorrow per P.M. s.s.
Venezuela.

Gen. Petain to Strengthen Allied Army Co-operation



GENERAL PETAIN.

New French Staff Chief Will Direct Elucidation of All Battle Problems; Has Had Brilliant Career

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, May 1.—Since July 31,
1915, the functions of the General Staff
have been limited to questions relating
more especially to organization and
the use of national resources outside
the zone of the armies.

The appointment of General Petain
as Chief of Staff at the Ministry of
War, which has been unanimously
decided on by the Government, in com-
plete agreement with Generalissimo
Nivelle, will insure more efficaciously
than ever the direction of the war
through the co-operation of this Staff,
whose scope is extended in the widest
way to investigating all problems con-
nected with the French operations and
their co-operation with those of the
Allies.

The Generalissimo still retains the
conception, direction and realization
of military operations. One effect of
the establishment of the post of Chief
of the General Staff will be to re-in-
force the authority of the former's decisions.
This post is entrusted to an able
technical Council whose well-based
opinion will enable the Government to
decide after exhaustive examination
timely initiatives, taking into account
the military, economical, financial and
political situation in all the Allied
countries. A permanent link is thus
established between the Cabinet, to
whom the general direction of the war
belongs, and the High Command en-
trusted with the conduct of the battle.

King George Showing The Way in Economy

Royal Household Rationed, He
Appeals To People To
Effect Big Cut

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 2.—The King has
issued a proclamation urging the
greatest economy in all kinds of grain
and saying that householders should
reduce their consumption of bread by
at least a quarter of the quantity
ordinarily consumed. It also enjoins
a very economical use of corn for
horses. This proclamation will be
read from the pulpits on four
successive Sundays.
His Majesty is not asking the
people to do what he is not doing
himself. The Royal Household has
been on strict rations since February.
In the House of Commons Captain
Bathurst announced the Cabinet
is considering compulsory rationing
and if it was approved the local
authorities would be empowered to
establish the necessary machinery.

AMERICA TO SEND SMALL EXPEDITION SOON AS POSSIBLE

Troops Will Embark When
Ships Can Be Spared
From Food Carrying

POOL SHIPYARDS

'Race Between British And
U.S. Builders and Subs.'

Says Lord Percy

ALLIES LOSE WAY

Present Construction Insuf-
ficient; Initial Loans
Of £40,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 1.—After the
meeting of the Cabinet today it be-
came known that the consensus of
opinion favors the despatch of
American troops to France as early as
possible.

The Government is prepared to send
a small expedition to France as soon
as the Allies consider ships can be
spared from the transportation of
food-stuffs.

Senate Adopts Army Bill

The Senate has adopted the Army
Bill with its provisions regarding
conscription and now goes into con-
ference with the House of Rep-
resentatives.

The first formal conference of the
British mission with American offi-
cials discussed the food and shipping
problem. Lord Percy declared that
the present rate of British con-
struction and the present estimated
rate of American construction of
ships is not sufficient to meet the
demands necessitated by subma-
rine warfare, hence the shipping
issue was of dominant impor-
tance and he urged that construction
by America and the Allies should be
appreciably increased. "The war has
resolved itself into a race between
the efficiency of British and Ameri-
can shipyards and German subma-
rines."

Pool Shipyards Resources

It is understood that the closest
co-operation between present British
and American tonnage and the pool-
ing of the future building powers of
the United States and the Allies was
decided on.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo
announces that the first loans to
France and Italy will be £20,000,000
each.

The Swiss Minister today conferred
with President Wilson on food con-
ditions in Switzerland.

Consideration for Neutrals
President Wilson reiterated his
assurances that the United States
does not intend to cut off supplies
from neutrals unless it is absolutely
necessary.

President Wilson has authorized
censorship of all cables from the
United States, besides telegraph and
telephone lines to Mexico, with the
object of preventing the transmission
of information to the enemy.

M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre to-
day appeared in the Senate, which
adjourned the debate on the Army
Bill and received them. M. Viviani
made a stirring address and Marshal
Joffre, in response to repeated calls,
mounted the rostrum and said:
"Vive Amerique!"

Annamite Policeman Killed by Ruffians

An Annamite policeman, number
25, of the Rue Songchang Station,
was shot and killed yesterday morn-
ing at 4 o'clock while patrolling near
the corner of Avenue Joffre and
Dubail. A bullet pierced the victim
through the breast and death was
instantaneous. He was found by a
constable stationed at a neighboring
post. One suspect was arrested
later but he denied his guilt.
It is learned that the gang be-
lieved to be guilty consisted of seven
vagrants, who were looting along
Avenue Joffre. They looked suspi-
cious at the Annamite, at this early
hour and he questioned them. Then
they went towards the east and when
pursued by the policeman one of them
fired and killed him. The gang fled.

17 GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN IN DAY

They Claim Allies Lost Fourteen Machines; Fighting Mainly With Guns

THE IRREPARABLE WASTAGE

Hindenburg's Reserves Have All Gone On Purpose He Didn't Intend

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 2.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There has been dual artillery activity during the night between St. Quentin and Lens. We repulsed a German raid at Fauquissart.

Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We drove off a raid northward of Arleux-en-Gohelle. There have been active reciprocal artillery actions, northward of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Ypres.

Ten German aeroplanes were brought down on Tuesday, six driven down and a seventh shot down. Four of ours are missing.

A Belgian official communiqué reports that there has been a violent reciprocal bombardment north of Dixmude.

German Communiqué
(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: British advances westward of Lens and near Monchy and Fontaine failed. We repulsed French thrusts on Chemin-des-Dames Ridge.

During the fighting in the Champagne, on April 30, we took over 400 prisoners. Yesterday, the enemy lost 14 aeroplanes.

We repulsed with heavy losses Russian attacks northward of Orluz Valley. Fighting continues in the Cerna bend and on the west bank of the River Vardar.

German's Irreparable Waste

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states that the principal gain of the Anglo-French offensive up to the present is that it is forcing von Hindenburg to engage reserves which he assembled for quite another purpose and now is forced to waste them irreparably.

The Germans apparently had a strategic reserve of 44 divisions in the west. Thirty-three of these have been sent into the front line and it is estimated that over half of them have been withdrawn for reconstitution owing to the losses they have suffered. The Germans at the moment are pouring in troops in the hope of a separate Russian peace.

Evidence in the possession of the Allies demonstrates that German battalions, numbering one thousand men in 1914 have been reduced to 750 in theory, though in practice a German battalion often does not exceed five hundred combatants.

There is reason to believe that the enemy have altogether 219 divisions, of which 143 are in the West.

Guns Break Trenches

Paris, May 2.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported:—In the region of Chemin-des-Dames there have been fairly lively artillery actions, especially near Hurtebise and Craonne and in the region of Courcy.

In the Champagne there was a violent artillery action south of Moronvillers where our barrage and machine-gun fire twice broke heavy counter-attacks against the positions we captured on April 30 north-east of High Mount. We inflicted heavy losses and took 520 prisoners and five guns in the fighting on the 29th.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: There has been a great reciprocal artillery action in the region of Chemin-des-Dames, on the Cerny-Hurtebise-Craonne front. Our machine-guns and grenades repulsed partial attacks made by the enemy on our trenches and small posts.

There was a violent artillery struggle, during the night, in the sectors of Mont Cornillet and Mont Haut, in the Champagne and lively grenade-fighting in the woods west of Mont Cornillet, in which we made progress. Our detachments penetrated the German lines at different points at Les Eparges, wrecked the enemy's works and brought back material.

On the night of the 30th, our air squadrons heavily bombed several railway stations and military establishments in the region of Laon, Vouziers and Reims, causing fires.

Latest Photograph Of Oil King On The Links



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Nicholas Romanoff, late Tsar, may be in search of a steady job just now and other crowned heads of Europe may be worrying about the steadiness of their positions, but John D. Rockefeller, American Oil King, is quite secure in his. So certain is he that no revolution can depose him that even in these troublous and uncertain days he finds time to play his favorite game—golf. The picture was made just as Mr. Rockefeller had made a particularly fine shot on the links at Daytona, Fla.

Old Chinese Sculpture Topic for Talk Today

Dr. Segalen To Tell Asiatic Society Results Of Recent Expedition

An illustrated talk on "New Discoveries in Chinese Sculpture" will be made before the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon by Dr. Victor Segalen of the French navy, at present on government service in China. The meeting will be held in the lecture hall of the society, 6 Museum Road, and the public is invited.

Dr. Segalen was engaged in archaeological work in western China at the outbreak of the war and the expedition resulted in some important discoveries in the sculpture of the Han dynasty. He made a large number of photographs which have been transferred to lantern slides for the purpose of the lecture. Publication of the results of the mission, made under the auspices of the "Ministère de l'Instruction Publique" and "Académie des Inscriptions et Belle Lettres," have been prevented by the war.

HEARING FOR AMERICAN

Victim of Poltava Accident Comes Before U. S. Court Today

Mr. Russell C. Bell, a young American surveyor, will be given a hearing to determine his sanity at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the United States Court for China before Mr. E. B. Rose, sitting as commissioner.

Mr. Bell, who saw service with a regiment of California militia at the Mexican border last year, came to Shanghai about a month ago. He was a passenger from Japan on the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Poltava which went on the rocks at the Sables, below Woosung, and following the accident was placed in the custody of the marshal.

LONDESBOROUGH FAMILY TO JOIN BATTENBERGS

Prince Alexander Is Engaged To Marry Lady Irene, The Earl's Daughter

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 2.—The engagement is announced, with the King's entire approval, of Prince Alexander of Battenberg and Lady Irene, daughter of the Earl of Londesborough.

TURKS OCCUPY MUSH

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 2.—A Turkish official communiqué reports: We have occupied Mush. The Russians retired northward.

Maude Rushes Fort By Surprise Attack

British Lose Position In Strong Counter, But Speedily Reconquer It

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 2.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: On Monday, General Maude attacked the 18th Army Corps, which was strongly entrenched on both banks of the Shatt-el-Adhaim. He took the enemy by surprise and the first two lines, including a fortified village, were rapidly and irresistibly stormed.

A strong counter-attack lost us the village, but we speedily regained it and the enemy were driven back to the Jebel Hamrin Hills. We took 359 prisoners, including the commander of a regiment.

Turk Munition Depot Near Gaza Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 2.—An official despatch from Egypt reports: Our artillery in the neighborhood of Gaza has dispersed working-parties, put two guns out of action and blown up an ammunition-dump.

REPULSE TURKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 2.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communiqué reports: We repulsed Turkish attacks south-westward of Gumishkana and also north-westward of Odnot.

A Russian submarine in the Bosporus sank a thousand-ton sailing vessel and a steam-tug and silenced a shore-battery which opened fire.

Mr. Julean Arnold Back From Home Tomorrow

American Commercial Attache To Be Guest of American Business Men Next Tuesday

A telegram received by American Consul General Sammons states that American Commercial Attache Julean Arnold will arrive at Shanghai tomorrow and will leave for Peking on Tuesday night. Mr. Arnold has spent several months in the United States on behalf of the extension of American trade and has visited all of the important trade and industrial centers, and addressed the foremost American commercial organizations in all parts of the country.

The American Chamber of Commerce of China, of which Mr. Arnold is an honorary member, is arranging to give a tiffin in his honor at the Palace Hotel next Tuesday at 12.15.

\$1,200,000 Japanese Money for Old Guns

After Copper; Chinese Syndicate Also Makes Bid To Kwangtung Government

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press Canton, May 2.—Mr. Taro Nakamura, a Japanese, is offering \$1,200,000 for the purchase of old copper to be extracted from unusable cannon, etc., the property of the Kwangtung Government, while a Chinese syndicate named Hung Hing is also submitting an offer. The Government and military are despatching agents to Yamechow, Lanchow, Kingchow and other districts, to ascertain the extent and value of such old copper. It is now believed that large quantities of copper cent pieces are already going to Japan.

CANADA'S POTATO CROP 1,000,000 BUSHEL OVER

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Ottawa, May 2.—It is officially stated that there is a surplus of a million bushels of potatoes in Canada beyond domestic requirements.

Fly Trap Fund

Balance as per List	Tls.
April 17	744.03
"A Free tow to Soochow Return"	25
"Scandy"	10
A bit of Luck	5
J. H. Osborne	25
Shanghai Golf Club	
Tombstone Commission	30
10 cent cards	50
Dr. and Mrs. Davenport	5
Miss Davenport	5
Mrs. H.M.G.'s At Home	50
Raffle of Silver Cent-piece	150
	\$385 various exch. 276.59
E. H. Heaton Smith	10.00
J. W. R.	25.00
Rubber Sampler	25.00
	Tls. 1,080.62
Less paid for 400 Traps	
200 shipped to Fort Said	10.00
for Salomon, 200 shipped to Bombay for Basra	822.32
Shipping Charges	14.10
Insurance	24.37
	Tls. 861.09
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Constitution Reform Assoc. at Hongkong

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press Hongkong, May 3.—The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided today at the meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association, of which he was elected President, by acclamation. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock was elected Vice-President and a representative committee appointed.

From the Chinese Press

Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has instructed his subordinates not to allow foreigners to draw maps of Chinese territory, take pictures of defense stations, take measurements of any place or inquire about war measures.

Germans at Tientsin have voluntarily surrendered arms and munitions, which they had in their godowns, to the Chinese Administration under the direction of Special Commissioner Ting Chung-tse. The councilmen of the former German Settlement have been co-operating with the Chinese authorities in the work of reorganization. They have handed over all books concerning tax revenue within the region and the Chinese are collecting the dues without any hindrance.

Five subjects were discussed at the Military Conference on Wednesday:—

(1) No decision was reached as to the curtailment of troops and defense expenses.

(2) Uniforms will be made out of native cloth.

(3) Marshals of the various Divisions will be asked to come up to Peking to the Ministry of War for examination.

(4) To construct new camps with the proceeds of the material of the old ones.

(5) No decision was arrived at for the proposed scheme of recruiting.

Writings of the late General Tsai Ao, defender of the republic during the monarchical movement, are being published by the "Chung Hwa Book Company" upon the request of Liang Chi-chiao, who made a collection of four lengthy letters and 103 telegrams written by the late Yunnan hero. They will be ready for distribution in July and the proceeds of the publication will be used for the education of the son of the deceased.

The refund of a portion of the Boxer Indemnity by the United States for the months of December, 1916, and January, February, and March, 1917, has been sent to the Kiangsu Commissioner for Foreign Affairs through the International Banking Corporation. The sum aggregates more than Tls. 70,000 per month and is being utilized by the Chinese Government for the operation of the Tsinghua College at Peking, and for the maintenance of some 400 Chinese students at the different universities in America.

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Farewell Dinner Given Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood

General Secretary Of Chinese Y.M.C.A. Leaves Next Week On Year's Furlough In U. S.

As a farewell to Mr. W. W. Lockwood, general secretary of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Shanghai, and Mrs. Lockwood a Chinese dinner was given last night at the Siau Yeu Tien restaurant on Hankow Road. Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood are returning to the United States on the Empress of Russia May 12 for a year's furlough, their first since 1910.

The dinner was attended by fifty friends and associates of Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood and at its close they were each presented with a silver loving cup. Dr. Fong P. Sec, president of the association, acted as toastmaster. Dr. T. H. Lee presented the loving cups and Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood made addresses of thanks.

Mr. Lockwood is succeeded as secretary of the association by Mr. S. K. Tsoo. Mr. Lockwood will return to China to fill a new position in the association.

'Cabiria' Opens Tonight

Never in the history of the cinema has so wonderful a film as "Cabiria" which is to be exhibited at the Olympic Theater tonight and every night to Monday night, been presented to the public.

The Italian poet, Gabrielle D'Annunzio, is the author of this remarkable photoplay, and the film in every way shows the touch of a gifted hand. The story, which is full of interest, describes "Cabiria," a child whose strange salvation after cruel perils forms the skeleton of the story, and in it we are again brought back to the splendor and glory of Rome and the rising power of Carthage. Among other items, the film shows the eruption of the great volcano, the escape of the frenzied populace, the sacrifice to the insatiable god, Moloch, and the siege of Carthage. Owing to the length of the film, the second instalment of six parts will be screened commencing on the night of May 8.

Special tickets are now on sale at Moutrie's for both performances at reduced rates. The music in which the Municipal Band will participate, also calls for special comment.

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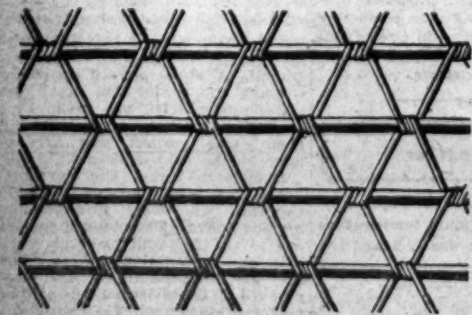
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How Russia Deposed Tsar Described By Eyewitness

Saturday Club Also Hears Vivid Portrayal by Dr. Marsh of Life in Trenches

Vivid picturings of world developments—the stirring scenes attendant upon the ushering in of a new nation alternating with the portrayal of the grim business being transacted on the battlefronts of France—were brought before the members and guests of the Saturday Club at their tiffin at the Palace Hotel yesterday. The speakers were Mr. G. M. Day, secretary of the International committee for student Y.M.C.A. work in Russian universities, who was in Petrograd during the revolution, and Dr. E. L. Marsh, who told of medical research work on the western front.

The Hon. C. H. Chu, commissioner of foreign affairs, presided and introduced the speakers. Among the guests were His Excellency Mr. Victor Grosse, Russian Consul General, United States Consul General Sammons, Capt. Robert Dolan, Mr. Paul P. Whitman, trade commissioner for the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce; Mr. H. A. Charlton of Boston; Mr. F. A. Oldis, Korean engineering expert, Mr. Tong Shao-yi and Mr. Merle Davis, assistant general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Tokio.

Pays Tribute To Russians
Mr. Day, after paying his respects to Consul General Grosse, spoke as follows:

"It is with the deepest admiration, respect and sympathy that I speak of the people who in four days swept away a dynasty and came into their heritage," he began. "It was my privilege to witness that great transition at its central point, the Russian capital. I shall in my talk devote myself to the happenings themselves, their characteristics and significance and finally I shall tell you whether in my opinion the revolution will last."

"The Russian revolution was unprecedented, unexpected and a surprise to everyone. It grew out of a cry for bread. It is bewildering to think how far-reaching that cry has been."

"For several days previous to the great developments there were strikes in Petrograd. The people gathered in the streets and cried for food. In response to their cry the government called on the police to sweep them away. Resistance met with rifle shots. But the people persisted. The Duma wired the Tsar that anarchy was spreading through the capital and that he must appoint someone to the head of the government who would be acceptable to the people. The Tsar delayed. Then came the step which really precipitated the revolution."

Cossacks Join People
"On Saturday, the 26th of February, Russian calendar, the Tsar sent a message to inform the Duma that it was prorogued until April. The Cossacks were called to the assistance of the police. That terrible name 'Cossacks' swept through the crowds in the streets. But behold, these wild, fierce riders went among the people and pushed them gently back. Cries arose, 'They are ours! They are ours! We have won!'"

"The main streets of the city were ordered cleared. On Sunday morning the Nevsky Prospect was a Great White Way without a soul upon it. But the people were gathering at points about the city and this was to be the day on which conditions were at their worst. Death was the proclaimed penalty for presence on the chief thoroughfares and a heavy guard of police and men in soldiers' uniforms, but said to have been police, was maintained. In the afternoon the crowd broke into the prohibited streets and they were fired upon. Ambulances moved about carrying away the killed and wounded."

"The next morning, Monday, the revolution was on, and, to put it stangly, the lid was off. Three or four regiments immediately came over to the people and defied the Tsar. The

Ministry wired the Tsar that the Duma refused to be prorogued and urged the appointment of an acceptable government head. All of the cabinet officials of the old regime except Minister of the Interior Protopopoff resigned. It was afterward learned that he was made dictator by the Tsar, but he had no chance to act, for by night 25,000 troops were lined up on the people's side. They attacked the police, took some of the police stations and began the liberation of political offenders.

Lvoff's Selection Wise
"At 1 o'clock on Monday the Duma and the Workingmen's Council assembled and selected a committee of 12 to take over the government temporarily. They in turn displayed their acumen in choosing Prince Lvoff as head. Premier Lvoff is probably the most honored and best loved man in Russia. He is a Slav of the Slavs and all the people trust him. The selection of other officials showed the same rare judgment and level-headedness. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prof. Millukoff, Minister of Justice, Karinsky, Minister of War, Gutchkoff, each and every one among the ablest and strongest men in Russia."

"It is a remarkable thing from the very first the people knew exactly what they wanted. This 'rabble' following an unpremeditated revolution, called immediately for a public equal suffrage, the secret ballot and a constitutional assembly."

"The next step was the abdication of the Tsar. A deputation from the Duma with Gen. Rossky met the Emperor at Pskoff where the document of abdication was presented. It is said that the Tsar was horrified at the situation and berated the men surrounding him for keeping him in ignorance of the true state of affairs. It is even declared that he would have committed suicide. At length he yielded to persuasion and signed the papers, both for himself and for his son in favor of Michael, who also abdicated."

On Tuesday more police stations were captured in Petrograd and more soldiers and many marines joined the people, so that by Wednesday morning the revolution was complete.

Revolutionists Were Lenient
"It was on Monday evening that I saw my first of the revolutionary activity. I was going to the railroad station to see a friend off to Norway when we heard firing and saw the police shooting into a crowd before the palace. Machine guns placed upon the roofs were sweeping the throng. We were stopped by a party of revolutionists, heavily armed and riding to the scene of activity in a motor truck. They gave us an escort to the station but no trains left thereafter for a week."

"The next day I saw a body of troops and citizens storm the Astoria hotel and capture a number of army officials. Several of these were killed but the others were handed over to the provisional government with the best of treatment. Nor did the revolutionists wreak vengeance upon the captured police. These also were handed over safely to the higher authorities. In a revolution in which probably 1,500 of the people were killed and wounded—probably not more than 300 killed—this illustrates well the temper of the movement. The order and discipline were wonderful. Through those three days excess was absent. There was only a note of joyousness—a people coming to its own."

"As for the significance of the revolution, it is mainly that of a people assuming the reins of government preparatory to a great evolution. A great onward movement of popular right and a demand for education is now due."

"Will it last? I firmly believe it will. I have a profound faith in the people and in their capacity to carry out their ideals. Members of the new government share that faith and it is not a situation where the members of government are trying

Big Reception Given American Ship in France



S.S. ORLEANS AT BORDEAUX.

The American freighter Orleans received an enthusiastic welcome when she arrived safely at Bordeaux after passing through the German "barred zone" without being attacked by U-boats. The photograph shows the great crowd that turned out to cheer the American officers and crew when they landed.

to drag a people on but where they are harkening to know the will of the people in all. And they are urging the peoples of the nations with whom they are at war to join them in their onward march to democracy."

Dr. Marsh's Address
Dr. Marsh gave a description of life in the trenches.

"Before speaking directly on the subject of medical research at the Front," he said, "I would like to direct your thoughts for a few moments to the great happenings in the western part of this continent some thousands of miles from our present peaceful surroundings. At this hour, while we are comfortably circumstanced, very different conditions affect millions of our fellow-men. In France alone some eight millions of soldiers are, at the present moment, in the cold raw hours before dawn, opposed to each other in a struggle unprecedented in the world's history. The huge armies in France at the present time outnumber the whole population of Great Britain in the days of Queen Elizabeth and the Spanish Armada."

"In order to understand something of the conditions at the actual front one must try to imagine one's senses so vexed by sound, sight, and smell in such a dominating way that it is impossible to analyze or record one's actual experiences. There is constant fighting going on all day and every day, sometimes with guns of all calibers, sometimes with only heavy ordnance. Scenes of desolation such as war only can produce meet the eye at every turn, devastation in a country, but recently densely populated and richly cultivated, a ghastly, shoshy scene; yet notwithstanding these evidences of ruin there still rises up a subtle sense of the latent grandeur of humanity when called upon for supreme self-sacrifice. War has its cleansing, refining fires. Sordid gains and mercenary aims, the getting and spending of money seem poor boons compared to the greater things—the deathless spirit of righteousness and patriotism."

What Trenches Are Like
"Let me take you for a moment or two into the trenches. Let us walk for two miles or so along a winding trench running through recently cultivated fields and gardens. This trench is a gangway seven or eight feet deep and just wide enough for two men to pass each other. You are unable to see anything but the

heavens overhead and never more than 10 to 15 paces in front.

"This long winding communication sends off branches right and left which lead into the front line trenches where our fighting men are living and moving and having their being. Deep dugouts hide the men so completely that they sometimes serve for long spells without even a sight of the enemy. An instance of this came to my notice one day at a First Aid Station when a sorely wounded man on being admitted remarked: 'Just my rotten luck, Sir, I've been in them trenches for two months and never seen a German' and the fact seemed to worry him more than the wound."

"This mention of the men's living in the trenches brings me to the main points of my subject, the important and interesting facts connected with it from a medical point of view. I refer to the dangers the men encounter from the soil, a soil which is so highly infected with germs that it causes the greatest and most difficult problems of army medical research. Amongst the deadliest enemies the troops have to contend with are these germs, the smallest of known living things, members of the vegetable kingdom possessed of definite though varying shapes. If you were to consider the letters on a printed page and to imagine each individual letter scattered into a thousand pieces you might have some idea of the size and variety of shapes of these most important micro-organisms."

"Let one but scrape a little of the mud from the bare knees of a Highlander or from the men's hands or clothes, and you find under the microscope swarms of germs, many of them of the most virulent type. These germs are always to be found in the soil of those countries which have been under cultivation for centuries past, as in France and Belgium. The germs in that soil when introduced into a wound grow and infect it. The army surgeon

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was a reason for thinking that the use of inoculations with vaccines prepared from cultures of germs would exert a favorable influence upon the course of wound infection. The evidence from the experiments made showed that one can, by the inoculation of vaccines, give increased resistance to all ordinary disease microbes. The best results are obtained by prophylactic or preventive inoculation; the next best by inoculations undertaken in localised infections before any constitutional symptoms develop.

"In the case of two of the deadliest complications, tetanus and gas gangrene, it is now ordered that every wounded man must receive a preventive dose of anti-toxin or vaccine. The results have been excellent. So common is inoculation now amongst the soldiers that in my own recent experiences at the front

I was many times amused by finding the men whom I was about to inoculate remarking to me that they had already been 'pricked' six or seven times and felt like pin cushions."

"I look back upon my last three months of service in France as the most valuable and interesting part of it. These months were spent near La Bassee at a First Casualty Clearing Station. There I, in company with my chief, Sir Almoth Wright, tried for the first time the experiment upon which his staff had been working, of quick inoculation of the newly wounded men. We introduced into their blood vaccines calculated to increase their resistance to the germs known to infect their wound and by innumerable tests satisfied ourselves that these investigations were on the right lines and would eventually lead to most important results in the treatment of infected wounds."

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Escaped Englishman Tells Of Life in German Lines

London, March 24.—Mr. J. P. Whitaker, of Bradford, the narrator of the following extraordinary experiences, is a young Englishman engaged in the Bradford trade who has just succeeded in effecting his escape from Roubaix. By a strange stroke of fortune, although twenty-six years of age, he escaped internment, and was able, after a period of hiding, to travel with comparative freedom in or about Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing. His description of life in Belgium, and particularly in Antwerp and Brussels, reveals much that has hitherto been unknown to the outer world.

I left Manchester, where I had been acting as agent for a Roubaix firm, on September 6, 1914, expecting to be abroad a week.

I have only just returned after spending two and a half years behind the German lines. When I set out for Roubaix, for the purpose of investigating the affairs of my firm, the German hordes were being pressed back from the Marne, and it did not seem to be at all likely that they would ever enter Lille or Roubaix. Except for a delay of three days in London owing to the need of procuring a passport, I had no difficulty in reaching Roubaix. Travelling by way of Folkestone, Boulogne, Calais, and Lille, I reached the town on September 14. The news which I there heard, that the chief partner in my firm, a Frenchman, had been captured by the enemy at Maubeuge and sent as a prisoner to Germany, caused me to prolong my stay in Roubaix. In the meantime events moved rapidly. Antwerp fell before the onrush of the Germans, and as their right wing

swung round in a terrific thrust for Calais, Lille and Roubaix passed in a day into the hands of the enemy, and I found myself a prisoner.

Watching the Entry

I remember vividly the Monday morning in October when German troops marched into Roubaix. Only the afternoon before I had stood with a group of men on a railway bridge spanning the boulevard and watched them advancing on Lille. Some of them caught sight of us perched on the bridge, and taking us to be French soldiers, tried their marksmanship on us. One of our number was killed. An hour or two later we heard the roar of the guns and knew that Lille was being bombarded.

Our turn, we knew, might soon come; but what matter? Deep-rooted and unquenchable in the mind of every man and woman in Roubaix was the belief that the triumph of the enemy was a hollow transitory triumph and that before long the armies of the Allies would prevail.

Through all the trials and anxieties of two years under German rule, the townspeople of Lille and Roubaix have not wavered even for a moment in their faith; nor, though the waiting has been long, have they grown weary because their hope is deferred. Their confidence in France and Britain is staunch and unshakable. It was on October 12 that the enemy entered Roubaix. Infantry, artillery, Death's Head Hussars, and Uhlans—they made a brave show as they strode or rode through the streets of the occupied but unconquered town. All day long they streamed through Roubaix, accompanied by a motley

train of carts of every size and shape, which they had seized in Belgium. People standing on the roadside sold among themselves that they were retreating, such was their invincible conviction that the invader must be repelled.

The tragedy was not without one touch of comedy. Quite near the house from which I was watching the procession stand a little pork-butcher's shop, with the usual row of wooden dummy sausages covered with silver paper hanging in the window. One of them took the fancy of a German trooper. He dropped out of the ranks, walked into the shop, and conveyed to the woman behind the counter in a mixture of German and broken French that he wished to buy the sausage. She tried to persuade him that he could not have it, but in vain, and at last, for the sake of peace, she sold him the dummy. He tucked it under his arm and ran on to rejoin his company.

Many of the troops went straight on to dash their heads against the British at Ypres, but some of them stayed and were billeted on the residents.

Poster Souvenirs

Accommodation was allotted by a rough and ready plan. Officers went through the town street by street, chalking on each door the number of men for whom board and lodging was to be provided. During the two years of my stay in Roubaix troops came and went, but the town was never without its quota. Of the behavior of the men, their relations with the civilians, and the methods of their feeding, I shall have something to say presently. The coming of the wounded from the battle of the Somme will never be forgotten by me.

On the evening of the first day of the occupation an order was issued directing all civilians to keep indoors after seven o'clock. The hour was altered to eight o'clock the next day, and there it has remained ever since, with the exception of one period of a fortnight, when the townspeople having incurred the anger of their foreign rulers by cheering a British aviator who fought and brought down a Fokker machine almost over the town were punished by being forbidden to go abroad after five o'clock. This was only one of a multitude of orders with which the Germans have plastered the walls at various times.

It is typical of German business enterprise that towards the end of last year they were offering for sale as souvenirs complete collections of their posters at two francs a set. Truth to tell, nobody paid much attention to these injunctions and prohibitions. The penalties in most cases were not very severe. If, for instance, we were found out of doors after eight o'clock the punishment was imprisonment for five days. The municipal baths served as a prison, with the dressing-cabinets as cells. Personally I did not have occasion to examine the interior of the cells, but there are not many people in Roubaix who could not give first-hand evidence on their appointments.

I thought it wise to conceal myself and lay hidden for eight weeks. After the first day or two I learnt that the town began to settle down to the new conditions. The schools and some of the shops which closed on the first day were re-opened. The tramway-

car service, after one day's stoppage, was resumed. Church services proceeded without interruption, though the bells were silent except when some German "victory" was made the occasion for a compulsory celebration. When Warsaw was taken, and at several other stages of the German drive in the east, the bells were rung by order of the Kommandant. The last bell-ringing I heard of was I left marked the fall of Bucharest.

Theaters, music-halls, and picture palaces remained closed. Work in the mills was stopped, most of the lathes being removed to Germany quite early in the occupation, and all brass, copper, bronze, and German silver with them.

Women Well Dressed

Business, in the ordinary sense, was forbidden, but it went on covertly on a naturally restricted scale. There was little or no absolute destitution among the people. The French municipal authorities paid to the wives and dependents of French soldiers their allocation, or separation allowance, and to the mill operatives out of employment an income allowance by special paper money. For some months no rigid restrictions were placed on the free movement of residents in and out of the town, and there was therefore little outward change in the social life of Roubaix.

Changes came later, but it is a remarkable fact that even when the place was in such straits the women never forgot that art of appearing well dressed which is the natural gift of the womanhood of France. We were not wholly cut off from the outside world. English and French newspapers were to be obtained surreptitiously at intervals though we had to pay dearly for them. The Times Clippings which are being established in this country have existed for many months in Roubaix. More than once I was glad to pay 2frs. 50 (two shillings) for the loan of a copy of The Times for a couple of hours or so. It was in The Times that I read the first news of the battle of Neuve Chapelle. Once or twice I managed to get a copy of The Daily Mail for an afternoon. Each of these papers had to be smuggled into the town, by what route I could not tell. Seven of my friends and I combined in the middle of 1915 to buy a single paper at 24frs. (about 19s. 2d.).

Those who could not afford to buy even a share in a paper could hire one for half a day at a minimum charge of a franc, and as the papers passed freely from hand to hand the last reader often had to con a very tattered specimen. It will perhaps surprise some at home to know that we read each paper greedily from the front page to the back, including the advertisements. The theatrical advertisements especially would set us dreaming and wishing.

The French people, especially the poor, used to read the papers with the cost of admission was really a franc. They would sit round a room, perhaps a kitchen in a private house or the back room of a shop, and listen to extracts from smuggled French newspapers.

Only two newspapers were permitted by the German authorities to be

bought and sold openly. One of them, the Brussels Echo, was published daily at a halfpenny; the other, the notorious Gazette des Ardennes, was issued in French three times a week at a penny. Both of them were thoroughly pro-German. Day after day they would tell us of great defeats of the Allies. They sometimes contained what purported to be the British and French official communiqués, though I am unable to say whether they were "doctored" or not.

The people of Roubaix bought these two papers quite readily. Nobody put any trust in them. In fact it became a standing joke that anyone who showed any temporary tendency to be a "dependant" must have been reading the Brussels Echo.

The Iron Heel

Towards the end of March, 1915 a distinct change became noticeable in the policy of the German military authorities, and for the first time the people of Roubaix began to feel the iron heel. The Allied Governments had formally declared their intention of blockading Germany, and the German Army had been given a sharp lesson at Neuve Chapelle. Whether these two events had anything to do with the change or whether it was merely a coincidence I do not know; the fact remains that our German governors, who had hitherto treated us with tolerable leniency, chose about this time to initiate a regime of stringent regulation and repression.

The first sign of the new policy was the issue of posters calling on all men, women, and children over the age of 14 to go to the town hall and take out identification papers, while all men between 17 and 50 were required also to obtain a control card.

Up to this time I had escaped any interference from the Germans, perhaps because I scarcely ventured into

the streets for the first two months of the German occupation, and possibly also because, from a previous long residence in Roubaix, I spoke French fluently. Strangely enough, though I went to the town hall with the rest and supplied true particulars of my age and nationality, papers were issued to me as a matter of course, and never during the whole two years and more of my presence in their midst did the enemy molest me in any way.

The only incident which throws any light on this curious immunity occurred about the middle of 1915. Like all other men of military age, I was required to present myself once a month at a public hall in order to have my control card, which was divided into squares for the months of the year, marked in the proper space with an official stamp "Kontrol, July," or "August," or whatever the month might be. We were summoned for this process by groups, first those from 17 to 25, then those from 25 to 35, and so on. Hundreds of young fellows would gather in a room, and one by one, as their names were called, would take their cards to be stamped by a non-commissioned officer sitting at a table on the far side of the room. On the occasion I have in mind, the non-commissioned officer, who I saw to be a Belgian, said to me, "You are French, aren't you?" I answered "No." "Are you Belgian?" "No" again. "You are Dutch, then?" A third time he replied, "No."

At this stage an officer who had been sauntering up and down the room smoking a cigarette came to the table, took up my card, and turning to the man behind the table remarked, "It's all right. He's an American." I did not trouble to enlighten him. That is probably why I enjoyed comparative liberty.

(To be continued.)

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Bessborough testified to the benefits he received from H.M. R.O.D.'s CURE, and since that time many similar letters have been received.

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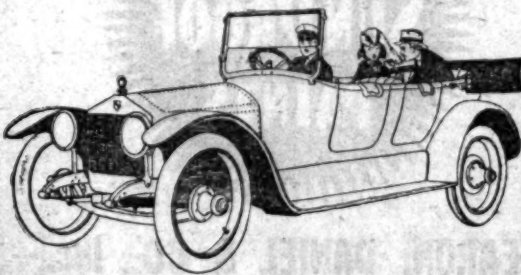
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"CABIRIA"

Commences Tonight
PROGRAMME

PART I

- 1.—Overture
Selection from "La Boheme" by G. Puccini-Gawin
Published by Ricordi Milano
- 2.—"A Woman of Nerve"
Comedy
- 3.—New Gaumont Graphic
- 4.—"CABIRIA"
1st, 2nd and 3rd Parts

INTERVAL

PART II

- 5.—Intermezzo
From "Goyescas" by Enrique Granados
- 6.—"CABIRIA"
4th, 5th and 6th Parts

OWING TO THE LENGTH OF THE FILMS,
IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SCREEN THEM
ALL IN ONE NIGHT

"CABIRIA"
Will be exhibited in

Two Programmes

THE FIRST SIX PARTS
On May 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th
AND THE FOLLOWING SIX PARTS
On May 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th

"CABIRIA"

IN the Company of a score or so of other pressmen, we sat one afternoon last week in the Tyler Film Company's showroom to see for the first time the Italia Company's stupendous production, "Cabiria," the historical drama, written by Gabriele d'Annunzio, the famous Italian poet, which is to be presented to the public with an elaborate and ambitious musical accompaniment. The performance lasted three full hours, yet there was not one of us sitting in the spellbound silence of the crowded room who could have left before the end was reached, or, indeed, who did not feel sorry when that end had come. For "Cabiria" is verily a triumph of triumphs. Nothing like it has ever yet been seen, or even attempted. Colossal, gorgeous, prodigiously wonderful, it must be said to stand alone where film spectacles are concerned.

Apart from its own intrinsic excellence, moreover, the complete production of "Cabiria," as it will be seen, and heard, in the theatres, with its special musical setting, will be of unique interest. We have often suggested in these columns that if composer and film producer were to collaborate intelligently a new and very wonderful form of art might result, transcending even the greatest works of the ordinary operatic stage. Hitherto the producer has always made his films quite independently of the composer who afterwards interprets them, according to his own ideas, in music; but in the case of "Cabiria" we understand, the creators of both the visual and the musical sides have consulted together. "Cabiria," therefore, should be unlike anything that has been known before on the operatic stage, the concert hall, or the cinematograph theatre; it is a Pictorial Music Drama, a Visualized Tone Poem, a Film Opera. In view of the importance which the musical side will play in the whole entertainment, it is rather unfortunate, perhaps, that not having heard the music, we should be compelled to review the spectacular portion of the production in the present notes. On the other hand, it is quite certain that merely as a cinematograph picture this wonderful film surpasses everything hitherto seen—if it is possible to make any comparisons in connection with so unprecedented a work, which, strictly speaking, it is not.

Before attempting to give an appreciation of this production, it may be not altogether out of place to mention that its cost has been estimated at nearly 150,000, and that a year is said to have been occupied

in its manufacture. Price is seldom a safe index to value in art, but in the present case one can only say that these details of expenditure seem moderate in relation to the result which, from an artistic point of view, must be regarded as priceless. All the "supers" used in the play, we are informed, were subjected to physical training for three months to fit them for their parts, whilst the huge negro, who was selected to play Maciste on account of his huge stature and enormous strength, was originally a porter. The actor playing Archimedes is nearly seventy years of age. He was engaged six months before he was required in order that his hair and beard might be trained and wigged thus be dispensed with—a point which typifies the complete realism even in trifles, so remarkable throughout the film. The musical setting for the picture has been composed by Signor Manlio Mazza, whilst for the scene in which a sacrifice is offered to Baal Moloch, the Fire God, special "Fire Symphony" has been composed by Signor Ildebrando da Parma. When the work in its complete form is submitted to the public, the musical part of the performance, we are told, will be rendered by an orchestra of eighty and a choir of fifty.

In preparing his scenario (which is the first he has written specially for the cinematograph, although he has previously sanctioned adaptations from some of his literary works), Signor d'Annunzio has woven the dramatic story of Cabiria, a Sicilian maiden, and Fulvio Axilla, her Roman champion and subsequent lover, into an elaborate and ornate historical background, which embraces some of the principal events of the second Punic War, including Hannibal's passage of the Alps, the burning of the Roman fleet at Syracuse by means of Archimedes' sun machine, the burning of the Numidian and Carthaginian armies' camps by Scipio, the fall of Carthage (the modern Constantine), the tragic suicide of Sophonisba, the Carthaginian Cleopatra, and the defeat of Hannibal at Zama. Few historical periods are so full of varied and complex incident as the seventeen years of the second Punic War between Rome and Carthage. A pictorial reconstruction of all its many events in logical sequence would occupy even more than 12,000 feet of film allotted to "Cabiria," and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the latter does not pretend to offer a detailed record of this great epoch. At the

same time, many of its episodes are depicted with such vividness and magnificence (often tending to preponderate unduly the simple and comparatively unimportant story of Cabiria) that one feels the interest of the film for the average spectator would be largely increased by the addition of further explanatory subtitles, or better still, by the issue in connection with the film of a small leaflet giving a brief resume of the chief events of the period in question.

It is not everyone who retains a clear remembrance of the complex happenings of the Second Punic War, and the present sub-titles of the film, although charming, distinguished, and entirely worthy of their subject in their poetical phraseology will not always be very simple to digest for those who are not already fully conversant with the political situation to which they allude. It is not, however, as a story, nor as an historical record, that "Cabiria" is likely primarily to impress those who see it, attractive and notable as it is in both these respects. Before everything else, it is a marvellous spectacular production, so beautiful, so magnificent, and so utterly unlike any other work yet seen, that, even were it entirely lacking in dramatic appeal, it would still be one of the greatest pictures ever set upon the screen. Its spectacular splendour is not merely the result of lavish outlay upon scene building, costumes, and travel from place to place to secure suitable natural backgrounds, though in none of these respects has expense nor trouble been spared. In addition to the perfection obtainable by pains and money, we have the most extraordinary skill in reproduction, which has made possible all sorts of wonderful effects quite beyond the scope of the ordinary stage manager, and which certainly marks the very highest point yet reached in technique by the cinematograph photographer. To describe these effects in detail, or to speculate as to how they are accomplished, would take a great deal more space than we have at our disposal. We must reluctantly leave our readers to take our word for it that nothing like several of these effects has even been achieved before, even speaking purely from a photographic point of view—and we feel confident that they will agree with us when they see the film for themselves.

Having said that limitations of space, not to mention those of language, debar us from entering upon a full description of the film's many wonders, we will not attempt to

retail even the story of "Cabiria." But here are brief impressions of just a few episodes, selected as they occur to us from the mass of consistently notable material the picture contains.—An eruption of Etna during the night. Bubbling from the jagged crater comes a fiery torrent of molten lava, leaping like a fountain of flame against the black sky, and then falling in blazing rivers down the gauged sides of the mountain until it scorches the faces of the terrified crowds which are seen flying for safety along its base.—The exterior of the Temple of Moloch, a vast structure whose entrance takes the form of a gaping mouth rimmed with sharp teeth. The worshippers pass in, demonstrating by their proportionate insignificance the great size of the building.—The interior of the Temple. At first dense blackness. Then a hundred spots of flame glow out from the obscurity, at first faintly, but gradually growing in intensity until the whole place is lit by these tongues of fire, which reveal a lofty temple thronged with people, who prostrate themselves before a mighty image of Moloch. The stomach of the god falls open, showing a blazing chasm into which an officiating priest casts naked children as an offering to the deity. (Historians tell us, by the way, that the children were placed in the god's brazen arms and allowed to roll thence into the flames. But this is a very small point.)—Among the snowy peaks of the Alps, Hannibal passes with his army.—The Libyan

desert. An undulating waste of blown sand. Suddenly flames glow along the horizon. It is the reflection of a great conflagration, as the result of which 40,000 soldiers perished, either by fire or by the swords of Rome.

We have, unfortunately, left ourselves all too little room in which to praise the masterly acting of the film. Seldom has one seen so large a company of artists, all of whom were so excellent in their respective parts. The savage warriors of ancient Rome and Carthage, their princely generals, their beautiful, passionate women—all are realised before us with that wonderful, vital, spontaneous art for which Italian players are famous. It is, perhaps, undesirable to particularise when each individual performer should be mentioned if it were possible, but it is difficult to refrain from making some note of the magnificent performance given by the actress who plays Sophonisba, the tragic Carthaginian maiden whose wedding gift from her husband was a cup of poison.

Lastly, let us record an earnest hope that the somewhat unwieldy proportions of this marvellous picture will not prevent it from being seen throughout the length and breadth of the country. There is no film in existence more certain to give sheer delight to all who witness it, nor any more sure to promote the dignity and honour of the cinematograph as a great art. "Cabiria" is the final answer to picture theatre's critics!

MATINEE
ON SUNDAY, MAY 6th
SHOWING
"CABIRIA"

China Association Holds Annual Business Meeting

Chairman's Report Deals with Questions of Municipal Coinage, Income Tax and Other Problems

The annual meeting of the China Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Shanghai Club with 93 members present. Mr. A. G. Stephen was in the chair, supported by the secretary, Mr. R. F. C. Master and the following members of the committee: Messrs. C. M. Bain, L. E. Canning, O. M. Green, E. C. Pearce, E. C. Richards, G. A. Richardson and H. G. Simms.

After the chairman's speech, the election of a new committee took place; Messrs. E. G. Barrett and H. H. Head acting as tellers. The following were elected:

Messrs. C. M. Bain, L. E. Canning, O. M. Green, J. Johnstone, J. W. Mackay, E. C. Pearce, E. C. Richards, G. A. Richardson, H. G. Simms and A. G. Stephen.

After the explanation by the chairman as to a small alteration in the rules involved by the appointment of Mr. F. W. Foster as Honorary Treasurer, the chairman then said in part:

Subsidiary Coinage
All there is to be said on this subject at the present time so far as the Association is concerned appears in the report and the correspondence therein set out.

One result has been achieved owing to your committee's action in the matter, viz., the licensing of exchange shops and whilst this does not of course go to the root of the matter it is a step in the right direction. Your committee are of opinion that it would be quite feasible to establish a Municipal Currency and although there undoubtedly would be difficulties to be overcome before matters could be got running smoothly, the difficulties as far as are concerned are not insurmountable and the general benefit to the community would undoubtedly be very great. However, unless the Municipal Council are willing to take the matter up and give every assistance it would seem that the matter must remain in abeyance, though I hope that during the coming year further steps will be taken by the incoming committee.

The question of the proposed rendition of the International Mixed Court to the Chinese in Chinese civil cases was brought to your committee's notice in July last year, when it was confidently asserted in many quarters that the Court was to be handed back for Chinese civil cases. Some of you may remember the chaos and corruption which existed under the old regime and those who do at any rate will appreciate the consternation with which your committee contemplated any scheme of rendition which did not provide proper safeguard to prevent a reversion to the old methods of procedure. In the first place a letter was addressed to the Consul-General raising the question and subsequently after the letter had been forwarded to Peking and a reply received, your vice-chairman had an interview with the Consul-General at which the terms upon which it was proposed to hand back the Court were outlined. In consequence of the information given a further letter was addressed to the Consul-General dealing with the various points which it seemed expedient should be taken into consideration and urging above all that the foreign assessors should be retained in Chinese civil cases. After inquiries had been made from leading Chinese, who expressed their satisfaction with the present running of the Mixed Court, representations were made to the Foreign Office and as a result the London committee were informed that the rendition of the Mixed Court was one of the terms of the schemes for settlement extension and that the terms of rendition were practically cut and dried. The position now is that both questions are postponed.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

will a more favorable time arrives for taking over the Settlement extension.

For a long time past, as you are aware, there has been a lot of talk on the subject of taxing British subjects in China and numerous suggestions have been made and proposals put forward as to the most effective and convenient method of carrying out the idea. The President of the Association has had interviews with the officials of the Foreign Office and gave the views held by the London Committee. Your Committee have on the invitation of the Consul-General put forward their views, which, with some slight modifications, are in substantial agreement with the terms proposed by the Consul-General and the Chief Judge, whose memorandum on the subject your Committee had the privilege of considering. It is impossible to pre-empt exactly what form the proposed taxation will take, but I think it may fairly be assumed that it will be on a basis of a sliding scale on individual incomes as outlined in the annual report and a fixed scale on Companies.

As is stated in the annual report a lengthy joint report of sub-committees appointed by the Association and the British Chamber of Commerce was drawn up and transmitted to London to the effect that the appointment of a Trade Commissioner was inadvisable. The whole question was very fully gone into by the Joint Sub-Committees who spared no pains to deal with every point of view and our thanks are due to them for the time and trouble expended by them.

Consular Salaries
The question of consular salaries seemed to the Committee to be one calling for some action on the part of the home authorities; the extent to which consular officials have suffered from the war owing to the high rate of exchange is so exceptional (the actual percentage being approximately 4 per cent) that a very great hardship has been suffered at a time when prices are higher and pressure of work greater. Your Committee took the matter up entirely on their own initiative and strong representations were made at their request by the London Committee to the Foreign Office and I am glad to say that information has been received that the question is already being favorably considered.

Future British Trade
This very important matter has had the most careful attention of the London Committee who have taken the matter up seriously with the Board of Trade. Your Committee at the request of the London Committee stated their views on the subject and made several suggestions which it is gratifying to note have had the complete approval of the London Committee. The two main suggestions put forward by your Committee were (1) The surrender to the Allies of all enemy shipping interned in neutral harbors and (2) the denial to enemies for a number of years of access to the London money market.

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Obituary

Rev. Dr. Wm. P. Chalfant
Special correspondence to The China Press
Tientsin, Shantung, April 20.—The Shantung Christian University has suffered a great loss in the death of Rev. William P. Chalfant, D. D., who died suddenly of heart failure on the 21st inst.

Dr. Chalfant was perhaps the best loved man in Shantung, as was shown in his being chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Shantung Presbyterian Mission, of over a hundred members, term after term and year after year for nearly ten years past. His unfailing courtesy and kindness endeared him to everybody who was privileged to come in contact with him, while his ripe scholarship made him a very valuable member of the faculty of the School of Theology in the University.

Deceased had spent all his missionary life of 30 years in Shantung, having first been located in Tientsin, where he learned the language, after which he was elected to open a new station at Jehowfu, in the southern part of the province, where he remained until called to the Theological School some years since. Here he spent the remainder of his life in work which was most congenial to him and acceptable to the students who were under his instruction, except an interval of some two years, when he filled a gap in the College of Arts by acting as its Dean during the fatal illness of Dr. Bergen, who died in 1915.

In the death of these two men, Dr. Chalfant and Dr. Bergen, who were devoted friends, Shantung has lost two of its noblest workers, whose memory will long remain green among their friends in this province, and whose place it will be impossible to fill, their personalities being absolutely unique.

Mr. Fred W. Franz

At the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday afternoon, the Rev. J. R. Hykes, D. D., conducted the burial ceremony of Mr. Fred W. Franz. The funeral was well attended. Those members of the American Company, S. V. C., who were able to attend, did so in uniform. Preliminary to performing the funeral rites the Rev. Hykes said that he would make an unusual request.

The late Mr. Franz was the only son of his parents, and his leaving for China but a short while ago made his mother worse. Consequently, because of her sad bereavement and wishing to send her a lasting tribute to the memory of her only son, he asked those members of the American Company who were in uniform to stand by the coffin, while a photograph of it was taken. A beautiful wreath with the words, "American Co., S. V. C." stood at the head. The service then proceeded. Owing to cremation there were no pallbearers. Wreaths were sent by the following: American Company, S. V. C., Mr. Chao Lee-sing, Messrs. F. S. Ward, L. W. Noolan, W. S. Brunning, "Billy" Clifford, "Ethel," Mr. and Mrs. Skuse, and Mr. G. T. Armstrong.



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Barnes Cup to Light Horse With The Artillery Second

The official return from the headquarters of the S.V.C. shows the Barnes Cup to have been won this year by the Light Horse, with a total of 28.75 points, beating the Artillery by just short of two points. The Maxim Company was third.

The full results follow:—

Unit.	Strength.	Time for March.	Points for score.	Average score.	Total.	Rounds returned of the number issued.	%
Light Horse	1.8	59	8	20.75	28.75	4	2.6
Artillery	1.11	54	13	12.81	26.81	26	11.3
Maxims	1.13	55	12	10.38	22.38	50	19.2
"B" Co. British	1.15	56	11	10.86	21.86	12	4.00
"A" Co. British	1.28	56	11	10.53	21.53	102	18.2
The Engineers	1.12	62	5	13.16	18.16	62	25.8
Portuguese Co.	1.18	59	8	10.11	18.11	44	12.2
Customs Co.	1.18	57	10	7.16	17.16	61	16.9
Shal Scottish	1.22	61	4	10.63	16.63	39	8.8
American Co.	1.25	62	4	10.92	14.92	95	17.0
Japanese Co.	1.22	67	—	12.50	12.50	58	13.1
Chinese Co.	1.16	66	1	7.68	8.68	90	28.1

Shanghai Will Play St. John's Tomorrow

The Shanghai Baseball team will go out to the St. John's University tomorrow afternoon to play the St. John's team at 3 o'clock on the campus. The game has been arranged in connection with the university's alumni day celebration. The members of the Shanghai team are requested to report to Captain Woods, Manager Holiday being out of the city.

2,000 Guineas Race Won by Gay Crusader

Reuter's Service
London, May 2.—The Two Thousand Guineas has been run at Newmarket with the following result.
Gay Crusader 1
Magpie 2
Athlora 3
Fourteen ran. Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.
Betting: 9 to 4 against Gay Crusader
6 to 1 against Magpie
25 to 1 against Athlora.

HONORS FOR SMUTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 2.—Reuter's Agency understands that the Italian Government has invited General Smuts to visit the Italian front. Arrangements have been made by means of which General Smuts will receive the freedom of Manchester in London.

ITALIAN MISSION TO U. S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, May 1.—The Italian mission going to the United States is headed by Prince Udine, a son of the Duke of Genoa and includes Marquis Bonarelli, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Signor Marconi and two ex-Ministers.

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APOLLO THEATRE
On May 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.

N.B.—A third of the gross receipts will be sent to the British Government for War Charities.

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WEATHER

Strong breezes from S.-W. to N.-W. to
the North of the Eastern Sea and
from N.-E. to S.-E. in the South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 4, 1917

The Cabinet Scandals in Peking

STANDING out above the political
strife and tumult of Peking,
above the cross-currents of corrup-
tion in high places and the venalities
of concession and office hunters,
looms the strong and serene figure of
President Li Yuan-hung.

Sam Blythe screens him as a
genial spectator on the side-lines.
Dr. Reinsch says he is the "first
truly republican President China
has had." We prefer the latter
description. It is accurate; and being
accurate it is full of good import
for the future of the republic.

President Li really is genial most
of the time; it is a trait upon which
he is to be congratulated, and his
country, too. All genial men are
not important but all important men
are genial; and all important men
are workers.

President Li is a worker of tremen-
dous capacity. He probably
works harder than President Wilson.
Indeed it is certain that he does for
the American Executive is supported
by completely organized and efficient
and honestly manned govern-
mental departments. When a newly
elected American President steps
into the White House he merely be-
comes the new head of a going con-
cern; the system and the machinery
are all there, the wheels are all
turning.

How different was the situation
that confronted President Li! And
how different, notwithstanding all
his exertions, does it continue to be!
Yuan Shih-kai had created
practically no machinery for the
conduct of a modern republic; in
fact his effort was in the opposite
direction. He left the country new-
ly torn by political dissensions. He
permitted, or at least ignored, the
creation of a new and flagrant
system of graft worse than anything
conceived in Manchu times, and he
died immediately after the failure
of his attempt to destroy the Re-
public altogether. That was his
legacy to President Li.

Were there no other evils to be
combated, no other wrongs to be
righted, the task of restoring some
semblance of order, awakening the
national consciousness, instilling
real ideas of patriotism, harmonising
overwrought partisans and finally
getting the Republic started on the
right road, would seem to have been
and to still be so heavy as to dis-
hearten even the most courageous of
men, too monumental for mere
human hands.

But there were and are other evils.
Old customs die hard in China.
Where in China for instance are to
be found trained men, capable of
setting the governmental machinery
in motion who also will understand
that when they take a bribe they
are stealing from their own poverty-
stricken country and not taking a
commission from a wealthy corpora-
tion or merchant?

In this connection, the Peking
and Tientsin Times, exposing the
present scandal in the Ministry of
Communications, prints the following
illuminating paragraphs:

"Who, for instance, can believe
that less than two months before
the signing of the Tsingpu loco-
motive contract, Hsu Shih-ying was
circulating the Government rail-
ways to the following effect?—

"Officials and employees of the
railways are frequently prevented
from fulfilling their duties through
fear of unpopularity owing to the
enforcement of strict discipline, of
criticism for scrupulous attention

to orders. Thus, year by year, ex-
travagant and evil practices have
continued. When will this cease?
It must be ended. Ever since I be-
came Minister instructions to this
effect have repeatedly been given
frankly and earnestly. My ideas
should by this time be known to
all officials and employees of the
railways, and they should have be-
come alert and active. From to-
day let us all make it our special
duty to eradicate evils, shortcom-
ings, and bad practices. The rail-
way service must be cleansed. All
of us should devote our whole
energies to doing this. Small
things should not be ignored.
There should be no hesitation or
return to evil practices. . . . You
should not say that things have
been done in such and such a way
for a long time, but prove your-
selves efficient and progressive. No
concession must be made to friend-
ship or favoritism, no guilty
officials must be shielded, but all
must be impartially dealt with. . . ."

Still later and about the time
the Tsingpu locomotive contract
was being signed, other and similar
highly moral and rectitudinous
tracts were circulated by the
Minister. The report of the
official investigators on the con-
tract, meanwhile, has reached the
public and furnishes a weird and
startling contrast. From this re-
port it appears that "when the con-
tract was signed no specifications
regarding the locomotives were
available; it was not even stipulat-
ed what type they were to be. The
specifications handed in later
proved to be those of a British
pattern of locomotive, which is not
made in America although the con-
tracting firm posed as being
American. The technical staff of
the railway was never even con-
sulted regarding the new engines.
The name of the manufacturers
was not mentioned, and the pay-
ment on account was made out of
the Railway's funds before the
Foreign Accountant was even not-
ified that such a contract had been
made."

The Paoli contract which upset
the Ministry of Finance is, from the
standpoints of patriotism and
honesty, about on a par with the
locomotive deal. Small reason to
wonder therefore that President Li
occasionally abandons geniality and
thumps the presidential table, with
loud, resounding thumps.

What is he to do? Where is he to
seek for the trustworthy men he
needs? The whole country, the whole
world, for that matter, is looking to
him, as Dr. Reinsch pointed out in
a recent address, "to give to the
modern state of China a responsible
and efficient management." How is he
to accomplish this when his friends,
his most trusted and confidential
advisers, go back on him and betray
their country?

We are not seeking to blame them
wholly and unreservedly. Their
derelictions are chargeable in large
measure to old and long-established
methods. They have failed to realise
that the old system can no longer
be tolerated; it can no more be
tolerated here than elsewhere.
Either the official squeeze must go
or the Republic must go. It amounts
to just that. Under the Manchus
for instance, Cabinet Ministers drew
ridiculously small official compensa-
tion, but they were for the most part
rich by the time they got that high,
and they steadily got richer. And
they lived in great state. They spent
ten, even fifty times their incomes
on their establishments and entertain-
ments.

When the Republic came in, an
attempt was made to shatter this
system. Cabinet Ministers were to
receive \$1,000 a month and they
were expected to get along on that
income. Now \$1,000 a month isn't
much as things go in China but the
Republic had and is having a hard
time to dig up even that sum.

Anyway, that was the sum fixed
upon. When a Cabinet Minister took
office he knew that that was the
official income. He knew that if he
intended to live at the rate of
\$10,000 a month, \$9,000 of it
would have to come out of his
private purse or, failing that, be
obtained from some other source.
What he perhaps did not realise
was that if he reverted to the old
system and obtained that \$9,000
from some concession or contract
seeker, he was, in fact, stealing it
from his own Government, and
from none other. What he prob-
ably thought was that he was doing
the best he could for the govern-
ment and for himself. He couldn't
live in proper style on \$1,000 a
month and the Government couldn't
afford to pay him more; therefore
the only solution, at least the most
satisfactory one, was a "reversion
to type."

And that old system, we repeat,
must go or the Republic must go.
Which is it to be? We believe it
will be the system. Right here, is
where President Li comes in. He
knows that in private life, in China
and elsewhere, a man who lives
beyond his income is soon brought

Diplomatic Relations Between China And The Powers Since And Concerning The European War

By M. T. Z. Tyan, LL.D. (London)
(Lecturer on International Law,
Tsing Hua College, Peking; and
Author of "The Legal Obligations
Arising Out of Treaty Relations be-
tween China and Other States" in
the press.)

(Continued from Thursday's THE
CHINA PRESS)

III. Treaties and Conventions (Continued)

Sino-Russo-Mongolian Convention

During the Chinese Revolution of
1911-1912, that portion of Mongolia
lying beyond the Gobi Desert and
known as Outer Mongolia, to dis-
tinguish it from Inner Mongolia which
lies nearer to China Proper, revolted
and declared its independence. Russia
recognised its independence in Novem-
ber, 1912, and began to negotiate it
as a sovereign state. China protested
against this unauthorised action, and a
Sino-Russian agreement was therefore
concluded in November, 1913. This
was not satisfactory, and so the new
Sino-Russo-Mongolian convention of
Kiaochia, June 7, 1915, was concluded.
Though there is still room for im-
provement in this document, China
seems to have fairly succeeded in
winning its main objective, viz., to
nullify Outer Mongolia's declaration
of independence, while consenting to
accord to it some measure of auto-
nomy. This is done by making the
territory an autonomous vassal state.

Therefore Article II reads as
follows:—"Outer Mongolia recognises
China's suzerainty. China and Russia
recognise the autonomy of Outer
Mongolia forming part of Chinese
territory." The next article provides
that "Autonomous Mongolia has no
right to conclude international treaties
with foreign powers respecting
political and territorial questions."
Such questions are to form the sub-
ject of consultation between Russia
and China in accordance with Article
II of the Sino-Russian agreement of
November, 1913. Both China and
Russia "recognise the exclusive right
of the autonomous government of
Outer Mongolia to attend to all the
affairs of its internal administration
and to conclude with foreign powers
international treaties and agreements
respecting questions of a commercial
and industrial nature concerning au-
tonomous Mongolia"—a position not
unlike that occupied by Bulgaria, as
regards Turkey, before the former
declared its independence in 1908.
And both powers "engage not to
interfere in the system of autonomous
internal administration existing in
Outer Mongolia."

As far as this country is concerned,
the main drawback of such a con-
vention is the admission that Russia
has a concurrent right of control or
supervision over the political relations
of China's vassal. But Russia is
apparently determined that the ad-
vance of China along her borders
should not be consolidated, and the
best way to accomplish this object is
to create a buffer state between her
and China. We see a similar anxiety
and a similar result in the British at-
tempt to make Tibet a buffer state
between India and China. Russia's
object has been gained, under this
convention; thereupon she is willing
that the full claims of the lawful
suzerain should be respected. Hence,
it is provided that the military escort
of the Chinese representative at Urga
is not to exceed two hundred men,
whereas the consular guard of the
Russian representative is not to
exceed one hundred and fifty. More-
over, "on all ceremonial and official
occasions the first place of honor is
due to the Chinese dignitary."

Arbitration

We now come to the all-important
arbitration treaties. I say arbitration,
because it is a handy word and its
virtues are readily understood.

to book; the same rule applies to
public life practically all over the
world outside of China. To old
China hands it will sound Quixotic
when we suggest that Chinese
officials can be made to live within
their official incomes. However,
we do suggest it. We discreetly
leave the ways and means to
President Li, who is probably
desperate enough over the Cabinet
situation to try desperate remedies.
In any event, Chinese officials some-
day are going to have to live on
their official salaries, and if
President Li is strong enough to
bring this reform about he will be
remembered as long as they remem-
ber Confucius, which is going to be
some considerable period of time.

although only one of them can be
properly so called. Just about the
time that the German army attacking
Paris was falling back on the river
Marne, thus beginning the historic
battle of that name, China concluded
with the United States, at Washington,
on September 15, 1914, a treaty for the
advancement of peace. This is one of
the twenty odd treaties which
Secretary Bryan negotiated with as
many other countries about the same
time.

Sino-American, 1908

In effect the document is a great
advance upon the Sino-American
arbitration convention which was
signed on October 8, 1908—that is,
three months after the United States
had decided to return to China one half
of its share of the Boxer indemnity.
In the first agreement, it says that the
two states shall refer to the Permanent
Court of Arbitration at The Hague,
all "differences which may arise of
legal nature or relating to the inter-
pretation of treaties existing between
the two contracting parties, and which
may not have been possible to settle by
diplomacy. . . . provided, never-
theless, that they do not affect the
vital interests, the independence, or
the honor of the two contracting
states, and do not concern the interests
of third parties." The reservations
about vital interests, independence,
etc., are taken from the 1899 Hague
convention and so are similarly em-
bodied in the arbitration convention
of August 3, 1909, between China and
Brazil.

Sino-American, 1914

In the 1914 treaty, however, these
exceptions are omitted, and the two
states agree to refer to an inter-
national tribunal "any disputes of
whatever nature they may be," which
they do not see fit to submit to The
Hague for arbitration. This new
tribunal is an international commis-
sion of inquiry of five persons,
whose duty it is to investigate upon
the facts in dispute and then report
their finding. But the finding of the
commission is not binding on the two
states, which reserve to themselves
the right of taking independent action
after the handing in of such a report.
That is to say, if the two states are
not satisfied with this finding, they
may either appoint a new commission
or even have recourse to the Per-
manent Court of Arbitration.

Commission of Inquiry

The method of appointing the com-
mission follows that outlined in the
1907 Hague conventions, No. 1, on the
peaceful settlement of international
disputes. For example, each govern-
ment will appoint two members, only
one of whom may be of its own
nationality. The fifth member who is
to be the president of the commission,
and he is not to belong to any of the
nationalities already represented,
suppose the two governments fail to
agree in the choice of the fifth mem-
ber, then the other four commissioners
will agree to designate one. If these
four cannot agree among themselves,
then they will choose a third power
and entrust it with the selection. If
this power fails too, then China and
the United States will each select a
different power, and the latter powers
will make the choice. Suppose these
should also not succeed even within
two months, then the final alternative
is for the latter powers each to present
two candidates taken from the list
of members of the Permanent Court
of Arbitration, exclusive of members
already selected by China and the
United States and not being nationals
of either of them. Let the last two
powers cast lots, and whoever of the
four is so determined, shall then be
selected.

This reference to an international
commission of inquiry is compulsory.
Hence, each party may ask that the
dispute be entrusted to the commis-
sion for a report thereon. Or the
commission itself may take the
initiative and offer its good offices to
each party. If one party accepts this
offer, that acceptance is sufficient to
give the commission the jurisdiction
of the case. The commission will
complete its work within one year,
unless the time is extended by mutual
consent. The majority vote of the
commission will be adopted. But
pending the completion of the report,
the two states "agree not to resort,
with respect to each other, to any act
of force." The treaty is to last for five
years from the date of exchange of
ratifications, that is, October 22, 1915,
and, unless "denounced" six months
before the expiration of that period,
it will be valid for at least a year
after one party has notified the other
of its intention to terminate it.

Hague Convention

Here we have a sane method of
settling international disputes. It is,
indeed, not perfect, but it is a decided
advance over that laid down in the
Hague Conventions, Article 9, No. 1,

provides as follows:—"In disputes
of an international nature involving
neither honor nor vital interests,
and arising from a difference of
opinion on points of fact, the con-
tracting powers deem it expedient
and desirable that the parties who have
not been able to come to an agreement
by means of diplomacy, should, as far
as circumstances allow, institute an
international commission of inquiry, to
facilitate a solution of these disputes
by elucidating the facts by means of
an impartial and conscientious in-
vestigation."

This provision is satisfactory, so far
as it goes. But it lags a long way
behind the absolute standard which
is held forth in the next document we
shall discuss. It is not required of
every power who signs the conven-
tion that it should refer its disputes
to an international commission of
inquiry, but such a step is only "ex-
pedient and desirable," and even then
only "as far as circumstances allow."
Moreover, it is not every dispute
which can be so referred, but only
"disputes involving neither honor
nor vital interests," and then only
those which arise from a "difference
of opinion on points of fact," not of
law. In other words, every time a
step forward is taken in the direction
of a peaceful settlement of international
disputes, the next foot drags it back.
Progress at this rate surely cannot
be rapid. This phenomenon is char-
acteristic of almost all the other con-
ventions dealing with the laws and
customs of warfare and represents the
result of a compromise between
different antagonistic ideas.

Ethics of War

If we concede that human nature
can never be purged of its primary
animal instincts, if we agree that man
will always delight in warfare because,
as is alleged, such mainly virtues as
bravery and endurance, etc., can only
be developed by the stern school-
master, Mars, then perhaps we ought
to be thankful for small mercies. For
here is held out some partial escape
from mutual slaughter in order to
redress an actual or imagined wrong.
But, if we read the signs of the times
aright, human nature is not im-
possible of purification. Nor is Mars,
the only schoolmaster who can
produce such virtues as courage and
perseverance; for all around us, in
time of peace no less than in time of
war, we see countless examples of
heroism and self-sacrifice.

If men still indulge in mutual killing
because it is thought to be a cheap
way of getting right at the expense of
their opponents, this terrible carnage
in Europe, with its phenomenal waste
of life and treasure, will, we hope,
have rudely shattered that delusion.
For example, Britain is today spending
on the war in twenty-four hours six
millions sterling, or as much as
China's income from the Maritime
Customs' revenue for a whole twelve
months. And this rate has been kept
up for the last two years! The day
may be distant when guns and swords
will be beaten into ploughshares and
pruning forks, but men have shown
themselves more reasonable than the
militarists make them out to be.
Universal compulsory arbitration is
possible of attainment, and not a few
states have already bound themselves
to banish all ideas of the recourse to
the argument of force from their
mutual relations. The progress along
this road may be slow, but the rate of
progress of the steady tortoise is cer-
tainly much to be preferred to that of
the hare that runs one minute and
then sleeps one hour.

A Just War

For the welfare of humanity it
seems that in only one case can war
be justified—the exception which
proves the rule. I refer to the
righteous war which is being fought
today in Europe. When a state con-
ducts itself in such a way as to outrage
all rules of law, all sentiments of
humanity, and all considerations of
progress and civilisation, that state
must be made to amend its ways. If
soft words cannot coax it, then apply
the last argument of force. Let
poison fight poison and let like repel
like. The duty to preserve mankind
from permanent destruction tran-
scends that to preserve its peace. If
the challenge is to all nations, then
the whole world must act as one man
and bring the outlaw to justice and
retribution. This is why the United
States has joined the struggle against
Germany to champion the cause of
liberty and humanity. And this is
why China and Brazil, among other
nations, have also tentatively signified
their displeasure by severing diploma-
tic relations with it. I say "tentative-
ly," because it seems that before
long these two countries will also
enter the lists as belligerents.

Bring the outlaw to book, and then
at the peace conference let the states
of the world lay down that no future
recurrence of the deluge of the last

three years shall be tolerated. Let
the conference declare that if, in
future, any power or group of powers
shall violate the law, every other
state will rise as one to attack that
state. If this is done, it is incon-
ceivable that any power will be
tempted to court instant disaster.
After all, it is human nature all over.
A man obeys the law, because he
knows he cannot afford to break it.
In the same way, a state will obey the
law, because it realises it can only
disturb the peace at its peril. By that
time the memory of the past will have
burned indelible impressions in the
brains of men, and we may, therefore,
confidently look forward to a better
and more peaceful world in the days
to come.

At last we come to our last lap.
When men speak of peace and arbitra-
tion, their minds instinctively turn to
The Hague. In that quiet city were
held the two notable peace conferences
of 1899 and 1907 which, imperfect as
they are, have accomplished so signal
a success in codifying and systematis-
ing the accepted rules and customs of
warfare, as well as establishing new
laws and regulations for the restraint
of the contending forces. And in that
serene city is also constructed the
Palace of Peace out of the munificence
of Mr. Andrew Carnegie—an edifice
which lays claim to the unique distinc-
tion of being in structure the most
cosmopolitan, in that its mural as well
as architectural decorations are con-
tributed by all the states in the world.
Accordingly, it is but meet that the
state whose capital is the scene of so
many historic gatherings, and who
may yet ere long gather within it the
last threads of the present tangled
skein, should be one of the contract-
ing parties to a document at the touch
of which all weapons of warfare will
be transformed into ploughshares and
pruning forks.

(To be Concluded in Tomorrow's THE
China Press)

A Modern Fable

The Man who Tried to be it. By
Cameron Mackenzie. New York:
George H. Doran & Co. \$1 (gold)
This is the story of a business
man who was successful—and then
failed. It is the explanation of his
failure. It is, indeed, a modern
"fable," for it points a very emphatic
moral.

John Hadden was an industrious,
earnest worker, holding a position
of responsibility in a big business
and drawing a salary of \$20,000 a
year. He was the very embodiment of
all that, once upon a time, it was
at the present moment, the child
was taught in his copybook. He
worked hard, and he did not mind
working practically all of the time.
He managed everything himself. He
never shirked. He never left im-
portant matters in the hands of
subordinates. He never asked for
an irregular or extended vacation.
He had an infinite capacity for tak-
ing pains. When the Presidency of
a large corporation needed a man,
John Hadden seemed like the one
person for the place. He became
President of a big company at a
salary of \$50,000 a year. And he
failed.

He failed because of those very
things that had been such striking
virtues. He never stopped working.
He never took a holiday, or got
rested, or gave himself the chance of
a fresh point of view. He tried to
manage everything himself. He
spent his strength on details. He
made himself a drudge where his
work demanded a keen intelligence.
His health failed, his strength failed,
his alertness failed, his business
failed, and he lost his job and was
thrown on the dust heap. The Pres-
idency went to a man who knew
enough to train his subordinates, to
conserve his own strength and keen-
ness, and to take necessary holidays.
The story of John Hadden and his
failure is tersely and interestingly
told, and its "moral" deserves a wide
reading.

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This racket is the only one which is really scientifically constructed.
It is so made that no useless weight is left in the wedge part of the
racket, which part, in ordinary rackets, is much wider than is necessary
for the strain put on the racket by the strokes.

The weight gained in this way from the middle part of the racket
is divided in two. Half of it is left in the head of the racket, to make
it stronger, and half is put into the handle, so as to maintain a perfect
balance.

The advantages of a racket so constructed are numerous:

The frame is less liable to break.

It can be more often restrung.

It will not go out of form.

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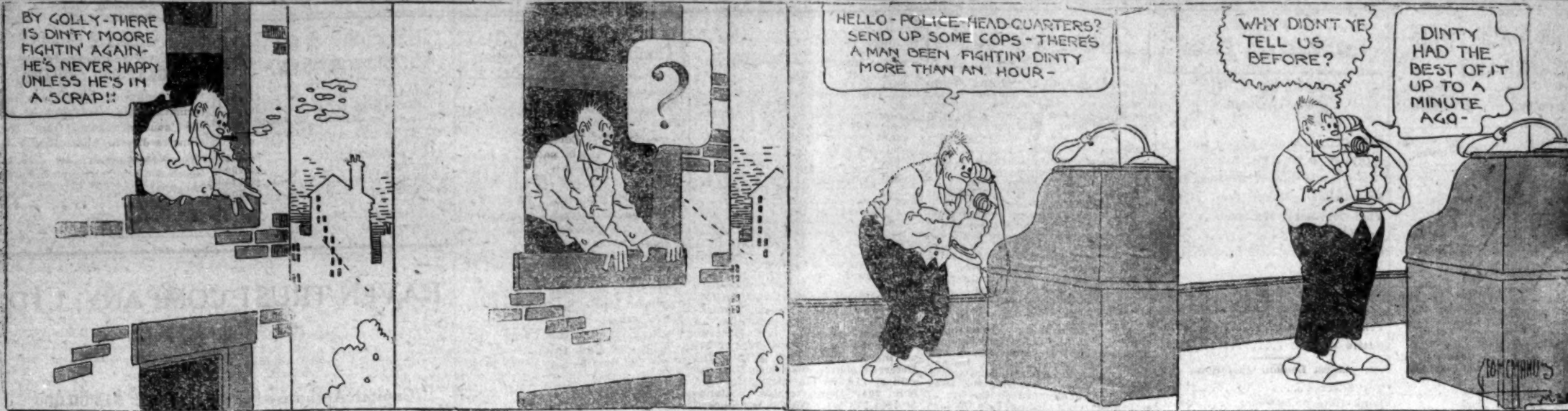
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Good Housekeeping Recipes

All measurements are level, standard half-pint measuring cups, tablespoons, and teaspoons being used. Sixteen level tablespoons equal a half-pint. Quantities are sufficient for six persons unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted once before measuring.

Meat Balls

Three-quarter pound lean beef, ½ pound lean veal, ½ pound bacon, ½ cupful milk, 1 or 2 eggs, ¼ cupful

dried bread-crumbs, 1 teaspoonful white pepper, 2½ teaspoonful salt, 2 tablespoonfuls chopped onion, 4 tablespoonfuls butter, 2 tablespoonfuls Italian tomato paste.

Wash the meat. Cut into dice, together with the bacon, and put through the food chopper three times. Beat the eggs, add the milk and bread crumbs, and let stand until the crumbs are soft. Fry the onion brown in a little of the butter, stir into the crumb mixture, and then work this into the

meat, together with the seasonings and fried onion. Form the mixture into small balls, brown well in the butter, and add a cupful of boiling water. Cover the pan, and let the balls cook through. This will take about fifteen minutes. Dilute tomato paste in three-fourths cupful of warm water, add to the gravy, and thicken it if desired with a little flour.

Peanut Butter Tomato Bisque

One cupful strained juice from canned or stewed tomatoes, 2 cupfuls hot water, ½ teaspoonful salt, few grains paprika, ½ cupful peanut butter. Thoroughly mix peanut butter and hot water, then add the other ingredients. Cook for ten minutes in a double boiler, and serve with croutons.

Shrimp Salad

One pint can of shrimps, 1 small bottle stuffed olives, 12 tiny sweet pickles, 2 tablespoonfuls pickled white pearl onions, French dressing, six green peppers, mayonnaise dressing diluted with a little whipped sweet or sour cream, lettuce.

Drain the shrimps and rinse with cold water. Break in good sized pieces and dress with the French dressing. Chill for two hours, add the olives and sweet pickles sliced, and the onions. Hollow out the green peppers to form cups and stuff with this mixture. Serve garnished with the lettuce and mayonnaise. If sweet peppers are not used, the pepper cases should be scalded for a minute with boiling water, then chilled before using.

Boiled Raisin Cake

One and one-half cupful seeded

raisins, ¼ cupful sugar, ¼ cupful butter, 1½ cupfuls flour, ½ cupful raisin water, 1 well-beaten egg, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon.

Cover the raisins with boiling water and simmer twenty minutes. Cream the sugar with the butter, add flour, raisin water, egg, soda (sifted with the flour), nutmeg, cinnamon, and raisins dredged with one-fourth cupful flour. Bake in a shallow cake tin in a moderate oven.

Panache

Three cupfuls sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, ¼ cupful milk, 1 cupful walnut meats, ¼ cupful water.

Put one cupful sugar in saucepan and melt over fire, stirring constantly; add water and boil to a syrup. Add the rest of the sugar, the milk, and the butter. Boil until mixture will form a soft ball when dropped in cold water (238 degrees F.). Beat until creamy, add walnut meat coarsely chopped and spread buttered pan or on marble.

The Manicure Lady

By William F. Kirk

"The old gent was reading poetry to mother and me last night," said the Manicure Lady. "It's the first time my father has had one of them tender streaks for years, George, and I think it's about time he was getting affectionate. He had met some old buddy from South Boston, and they had spent quite a merry time together. I guess a kind of a South Boston tea party, as brother Wilfred put it."

"One of the verses the old gent was spilling has kind of went to my heart, George. It says:

"And so I would dream by the river
And be loved for my dream away.
For a dreamer lives forever."

"Kinda sad that sounds like to me," observed the Head Barber, taking a five-cent tip with very poor grace and gazing moodily out of the window.

"It is kind of sad, George," admitted the Manicure Lady, "but life is made of them sad things when

we boil it down. It seems to me when life is all sorted out like you would sort out the week's washing there ain't much left but them vain regrets and hopes expelled, or whatever it was Mister Wordsworth called 'em."

"I was just thinking while you was shaving that actor with the padded shoulders, George, what a phoney thing this here city life is getting to be. You can't get no right line on no one, hardly. Honest to goodness, about the only one around here I feel sure of is you, George, and I have known you about eight years, at that."

"I was just thinking if it takes years to dope out a barber, how is a trusting girl going to pick a husband with which to walk along life's pathway with? Them gloomy thoughts come to me a whole lot lately, George, especially on Sundays when I am setting alone at home with my own thoughts and the comic supplement. 'A dreamer lives forever and a toller dies in a day!' Them's sweet words, George, but sadder than a almanac joke. It's fierce enough to know you gotta be a toller without all the time lugging around the thought that you're going to die so soon. I gotta kinda cough this morning, too."

"I'm going to take whatever is handed me and not make no squawk about it," declared the Head Barber sturdily. "That's what I told the Missus the day we got married, though I often thought since that wasn't a very happy wedding spiel, and I've been running true to form ever since. I ain't no dreamer and I don't want to be no dreamer, unless I could dream how the races is going to turn out, so I could hand something to the handbook men that they wouldn't forget. If I could pierce the future I would pierce their pockets, believe me!"

"Well, I hope Father don't meet up with no more pals from South Boston," said the Manicure Lady. "They're all the time talking about South Boston being the cradle of our American Freedom, and I guess it is. Every gent I ever seen from there rocks when he is rocking."

"This fellow coming in is rock-

ing, too," said the Head Barber. "Maybe, he's the one was out with your old gent last night."

The Mirror of the Mind

"What an awful-looking villain the prisoner is!" whispered a lady in a police court to her husband. "I should be afraid even to stand near him!" "Hush!" whispered her husband. "The prisoner has not been brought in yet. That's his lawyer!"

Latest Thing in Girdles

The new girdles which are just making their appearance in the various shops where smart accessories for the well-dressed woman are found, remind one strongly of the pictures of feminine finery in the Middle Ages. They are the long, graceful, slender affairs which tie loosely in front or at the side and leave long ends hanging. Some which

have found their way into the shops of today are of silver gray metal with medallions about as large as a quarter of a dollar, arranged at intervals on a double chain. Others of bronze are smart. One such had, at intervals of three or four inches, flat oblongs of a translucent material of jade green; another had a square of a translucent brick red material cut in an open-work design. Others, in a gilt finish, had medallions similar to those in the silver gray material girdles. These were all strung on double or triple chains, thus giving breadth. The bronze ones were finished off with little bronze acorns, others with tassels effects in various styles. In addition to these metal girdle, which vary from one to two inches in width, there are some good ones made of metallic cord, rather heavy, woven in openwork designs and finished off with balls in clusters on more slender cords. These girdles appear to excellent advantage on the new gowns which so frequently, in these days, hang quite or almost straight from the shoulders.

Hirsbrunner & Co.

1 NANKING ROAD.

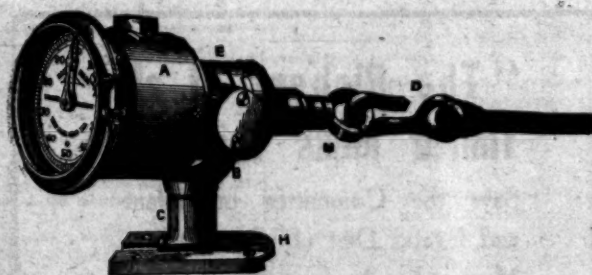
Agents for
ADMIRALTY CHARTS

Prismatic binoculars

Negretti and Zambra Telescopes

Marine Chronometers, Deck watches, Lever Engine Room clocks, Lever Saloon Clocks, Lever Chart Room Clocks

Barometers, Thermometers, Hygrometers, Negretti and Zambra's Sextants



Walker's 'Cherub' Ship Logs

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Lord Kelvin's Standard Compasses

Everything pertaining to navigation. Send for Catalogue.

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have opened a new receiving office at

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(Scotch Bakery)

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Connell Bros. Company

Agents for China



Always the best
dance music
—Victrola

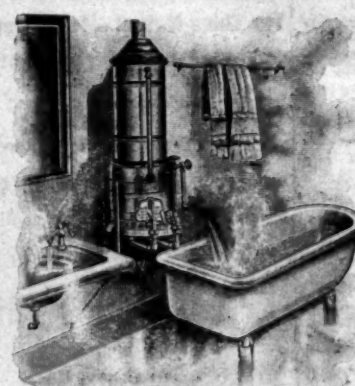
Perfect music for every dance occasion — whether the most formal or the most informal.

Victrola dance music always has a "dancy" quality that gives wings to your feet. Always the most popular and most melodious selections—always played by musicians skilled in the music of the dance.

Ask us about easy terms on Victrolas. \$15 to \$400.

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at any hour of the
Night or Day
without the use of
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Kitchen Range
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the use of a
GAS
WATER HEATER

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Samples and prices from

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BEJAMINN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
Banks	Closing

Banks	
M. K. and S. B.	\$670 S.
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 5 3/4 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5.15.

Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 375.
North China	Tls. 145 Sa.
Union of Canton	\$945
Yangtze	\$220.

Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$146 x.d. B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325 B.

Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 123.
Indo-China Def.	107/-
Shanghai Tug (S)	Tls. 16.
Shanghai Tug (I)	Tls. 40 1/2.
Kochien	Tls. 40.

Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 9.60.
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 18.00.
Philippines	\$2.40 B.
Raub	

Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$123 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11 1/2 B.

Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 72 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 50 B.

Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 84 1/2 B.
China Land	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 81 1/2.
Weihsai Land	Tls. 3.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 50.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.

Cotton Mills	
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 152 1/2.
International	Tls. 100.
International Pref.	Tls. 82 1/2 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70 Sa.
Oriental	Tls. 44.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.50 Sa.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 5.70 B.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 101.

Industrials	
Butler Sugar	Tls. 23.
China Sugar	Tls. 8.
Green Island	Tls. 8.10 B.
Langkai	Tls. 17 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 10.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 137 B.

Stores	
Hall and Holt	\$15 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$100 B.
Lanc. Crawford	\$25.
Moutrie	\$6 1/2 B.
Watson	\$17 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$17 1/2 B.

Rubbers (Local)

Alma	Tls. 11 1/2 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 1.00 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.20 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Batu Anam 1915	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Bukit Toh Alam	Tls. 1.10 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.30 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 12 B.
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.05 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 2.00 B.
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2 Sa.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 28 1/2 B.
Karan	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Kota Bahru	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Kroowok Java	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 10 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3.60 B.
Pemata	Tls. 1.20 B.
Ropah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seokee	Tls. 8.
Semambu	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Senawang	Tls. 13.55.
Shanghai Kibang	Tls. 1.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 10.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.67 1/2 B.
Sungai	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Sua Mangkian	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.90 B.
Tapine	Tls. 2.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.12 1/2 B.
Tebong	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Ulufr	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Ulufr	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Ulufr	Tls. 2 1/2 B.

Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110.
Caly Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Ab.	Tls. 74.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Shanghai Mercantile	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 84 1/2 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 235 B.

S. Sellers, S. Sales, B. Buyers

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stop at the door. Strictly first-class

rooms under the personal super-

vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,

separate baths, with hot and cold

water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 3, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

G. \$1.00 @ \$6=Tls. 1.18 @

72.3=Mex. \$1.60

Mex. Dollars. Market rate. 72.0625

Shal Gold Bars: 978 touch...

Bar Silver

Copper Cash

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/6 1/2=Tls. 5.64

Exch. @ 72.3=Mex. 7.81

Peking Bar

Native Interest

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

Bank Rate of Discount

Market rate of discount:

3 m-s.

4 m-s.

6 m-s.

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.16

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47.16

Consols

Exchange Closing Quotations

London

London

India

Paris

Paris

New York

New York

Hongkong

Japan

Batavia

Bank's Buying Rates

London

London

London

London

Paris

New York

The following are the Customs

Rates of Exchange to the end of

May:

Hk. Tls. 1=Francs 5.03

Hk. Tls. 1=Francs 5.40

Hk. Tls. 1=Francs 4.41 (nom.)

Gold \$ 1=Hk. Tls. 1.06

Hk. Tls. 1=Hk. 1.85

Hk. Tls. 1=Ruppes 2.98

Hk. Tls. 1=Roules 3.29

Hk. Tls. 1=Mex. \$ 1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, May 3, 1917.

Official

North China Ins. Tls. 145.00 CD.

North China Ins. Tls. 140.75 XD.

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.65

Laou Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 70.00

Almas Tls. 11.25

Kamuntins Tls. 6.50

Consolidated Tls. 3.05

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report,

Revenue Account and Balance

Sheet may be obtained on applica-

tion in person or in writing to the

Managers

Head Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for

the above company, are prepared

to grant policies against Fire on

Foreign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

FOR

LAND SURVEYING

Of Any Description

SEE THE

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

18 NANKING ROAD,

'Phone 4757

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, April 27.—Messrs. Moxon

and Taylor report as follows:—

The week under review has been

devoid of interest in our market, with

very little doing. The general tone is

dull, probably due to settlement influ-

ences.

In Shanghai the market seems very

quiet, although Cottons more or less

maintain the level of last week.

Banks are very steady at \$712 1/2, at

which sales have been effected.

Marine Insurance—Unions remain

firm at \$915, with small sales at the

rate. Cantons at \$375, are neglected.

This Company has issued its annual

Report and Balance Sheet as set forth

below. North China and \$150, are

without business. Yangtze remain

unchanged at \$217 ex dividend.

Fire Insurance—Hongkong Fire

are still in request at \$590, and China

Fire at \$155.

Shipping—Douglases after appar-

ently undue depression have reacted

to a higher level, and after a fair

amount of business between \$80 and

\$85 for cash, close with buyers at \$85.

Deferred Indos rose during the week

to \$120 1/2, but declined on the eve of

settlement to a selling rate of \$124

at the close there are buyers at that

price. The Indo China Steam Nav-

igation Co., Ltd., have issued their

Report and Balance Sheet for the year

ending December 31, 1916, as detailed

below. Star Ferries have eased off

slightly, and have now sellers at \$23.

Steamboats could be placed at \$17 1/2.

Refiners—Cuma sugars have

been the medium of a certain amount

of business round about \$114, and

close steady at that rate. Malabars

are very quiet at \$32.

Cils and Mining—Langkats remain

unchanged in the North with buyers

at \$17 1/2. Raubs have advanced

slightly to a buying quotation of

\$2.40, possibly on the rumor that this

Company own Rubber plantation as

well as a Mine. Trombs are on offer

at \$7 1/2. Ural Caspians have slightly

improved in London, and are now

quoted \$17 1/2. Shields remain without

business at 107/- locally.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—

Kowloon Wharves have been sold in

considerable numbers round about \$10

and close with buyers at that price.

Hongkong Docks have been done for

the Settlement at \$12 1/2, but there

are buyers at this. Shanghai Docks

are firm at \$9 in Shanghai.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Cen-

trals are nominal at \$100, W. T. P. is

at \$77, and Hongkong Land at \$9 1/2.

Rumpleys are a steady demand

with little or no business passing.

Hongkong Hotels at \$102 are neg-

lected.

Cotton Mills—In Shanghai the

market seems to be well maintained.

Shanghai Cottons have been done at

Tls. 122 and Tls. 121 for cash. Ewos

would probably be placed at Tls. 151,

and Kung Yik are a steady demand

at Tls. 14 1/2. Yangtzeppoo have

spurred upwards, and a fair business

has been done at Tls. 5.70, and some-

what higher rates. At the close there

are buyers at \$5.70.

Electric Companies—Hongkong

Electric have changed hands at

\$52 1/2. China Lights at \$4 1/2 are still

in demand. Hongkong Tram are now

quoted at \$6.80 sellers, ex final divid-

end, (48 cents).

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.

The following is an approximate

statement of traffic receipts for the

week ending April 21, 1917:

Aggregate

Receipts

This year

Last year

Increase

Decrease

Miscellaneous

China Providents

at \$5, are nominal, as are China Borneo.

Cements are in steady demand at

\$8.10, after sales of \$6.00. Dairy Farms

are in request at \$23 1/2. Water Boats

at \$16, and Hongkong Ice at \$151 are

without business.

Companies' Reports—Canton In-

surance Office, Limited, 1916 Account.

—After paying an interim dividend of

\$18 per share on May 4, 1916, the

amount standing to the credit of this

account is \$633,992.85.

This, it is re-olved, to deal with in

the following manner:—

To pay a final dividend of

\$7 per share = \$70,000.00

To add to Underwriting

Suspense Account \$63,992.85

To add to Reinsurance

Fund

\$633,992.85

1916 Account—The amount stand-

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 6	8.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	5.00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	..	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Kanaka maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
20	..	New York via Panama	Tatenomaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
28	..	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 4	8.00	Moji & Kobe	Kutsuog	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	8.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	8.30	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	11.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Oni maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	..	Kobe and Osaka via Moji	Kanaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	8.00	Nagasaki	Simbiris	Rus.	R. V. F.
12	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	5.00	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
16	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Tenyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 4	8.00	Calcutta	Kutsuog	Br.	J. M. & Co.
7	8.00	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	..	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 4	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
4	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
5	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
6	5.00	Hongkong	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
6	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
8	..	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
8	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunling	Br.	B. & S.
10	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
12	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Yinchow	Br.	B. & S.
20	noon	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 4	..	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
4	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
4	11.00	Chefoo & Newchwang	Poochow	Br.	B. & S.
6	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
8	noon	Dalry	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
8	D.L.	Newchwang	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	Amoy	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
10	9.00	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
11	..	Tientsin & Dalry via T'iao	Kokoku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
12	9.00	Vladivostok	Simbiris	Rus.	R. V. F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 4	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
4	M.N.	do	Tafo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	M.N.	do	Loonoo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
5	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
5	M.N.	do	Kiangtung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
7	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
7	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
7	M.N.	do	Tale maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	M.N.	do	Luanyi	Br.	J. M. & Co.
8	M.N.	do	Sulwo	Br.	B. & S.
8	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	M.N.	do	Techi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
9	M.N.	do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
10	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	M.N.	do	Loonoo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
10	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
11	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	M.N.	do	Tatung	Jap.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 3	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
3	Hongkong	Anhui	1855	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
3	Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
3	Hankow	Nanyang maru	988	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
3	Hankow	Katori maru	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SW
3	Tsingtao	Oto maru	621	Jap.	S. M. R.	WAW
3	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
3	Hongkong	Korea maru	1800	Jap.	A. T. Co.	Woonung

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 3	Hongkong & Canton	Chiyeun	1261	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
3	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	Hankow etc.	Kiangwan	2101	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
3	Hongkong	Panama maru	764	Jap.	O. S. K.
3	Hongkong & Canton	Seechuen	1143	Br.	B. & S.
3	Kobe	Katori maru	2386	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	Amoy etc.	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.
3	Halchow, Echine	Chihli	1882	Br.	B. & S.
3	Chefoo & Newchwang	Poochow	1306	Br.	B. & S.
3	London etc.	Hirano maru	4883	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	San Francisco	Korea maru	1800	Jap.	A. T. Co.
3	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albana	3789	Ger.	Carlows	US
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D Rickmers	3861	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 17	Nanking	Portina	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
May 1	Japan	Fushimi maru	6573	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Apr 19	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	TKDD
May 1	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
May 1	Hongkong	Kutsuog	3925	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidan	1882	Ger.	Meichers	US
July 30	Hankow	Melroe	1683	Ger.	Meichers	US
Mar 18	Ningpo	Melfoo	406	Am.	S. O. H. Co	SOCW
Apr 26	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1025	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 30	Tientsin	Shiata	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Store Nordiske	3218	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 25	Cruise	Tenno maru	1290	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Apr 27	Chinwangtao	Tafo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
May 1	Hankow	Volund	1258	Nor.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Apr 26	Hongkong	Yungshu	869	Chi.	N. Y. K.	USA
May 2	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Loongwo, 3,225 tons, Capt. Pindelson, will leave on Friday, May 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tafo Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Footang N.K.K. wharf on Friday, May 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungting, Capt. Torpille, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Nanyang Maru, Capt. K. Take-shita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, May 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Luanyi, Capt. Frazer, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 4th May, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The str. Kiangteen, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Sunday, May 6, at 10 a.m. For passage apply to the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Tai Kien Kaisha.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Anhui, Captain Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, May 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, May 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO AND TIENSIN.—The str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenzie, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration's str. Kwangping, May 4, for Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, May 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hunan, Capt. French, will leave on Tuesday, May 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tafo Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m.

Sicawei Weather Report

2.—Belt of high pressures between Seachuen and Bonin Isl. Low barometer in Northern China. Light and variable breezes all along the coast. Weather fine and warm at Shanghai.

3.—The S.S.W. wind increases considerably, and rain starts falling during the night. The pressure decreases.

Thursday, May 3, 1917.

WEATHER, 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centig., mm	759.50	761.17
Bar. at Centig., in.	28.31	28.37
Variation mm. for 24 h.	-1.67	-1.67
Variation mm. for 12 h.	-1.67	-1.67
Direction	Waw	Waw
Wind (Kilom per hour)	17	20
Miles	10.6	12.4
Temperature (Cent)	12.2	2.96
Humidity	74	74
Relative	81	81
Sea-breeze 5-10	10	4
Sea-breeze 10-15	10	4
Sea-breeze 15-20	10	4

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Declede, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luanyi, Nankin, Poyang, Tatum, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Singkong, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailings from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fenchow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.

Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAILS S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailings to Manila and Hongkong

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Special representative. Agents.
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Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"PANAMA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto May 15, 16

"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi May 27, 28

(For Hongkong)

"PANAMA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto May 1, 2

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dalren via Tsingtau

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito May 9, 11

"MARU" () tons Capt. May ,

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao.

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,659 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi May 6, 8

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to India, South America, Australia, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Manager. Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

NOTICE TO MARINERS, N. 635.

China Sea.

Shanghai District.

Yangtze River—South Channel Entrance.

Tungsha Lightvessel: Position Changed.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 478, NOTICE is hereby given that the Tungsha Lightvessel has been moved 5 cables S. 35° W., from its former position.

The Tungsha Lightvessel is now moored in 18 feet of water at Low Water of Spring Tides and from it Nanhui Beacon bears S. 72° 4' W., distant 8.4 miles.

All bearings given are magnetic. By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. FERD. TYLER,

Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,

Coast Inspector's Office.

Shanghai, 3rd May, 1917.

Customs Notification No. 877

Customs Holidays: Spring Races

ON each day of the Races, i.e. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 7th, 8th and 9th of May, the Customs House will be opened at 9 a.m. and closed at noon.

F. S. UNWIN,

Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,

Shanghai, 3rd May, 1917.

13711

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th, 8th and 9th May, on account of the Spring Race Meeting.

13709

Royal Asiatic Society NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, TODAY, May 4th, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by

Dr. VICTOR SEGALIN,

on

"Recent Discoveries in Ancient Chinese Sculpture."

Illustrated by fine Lantern Slides. The Meeting is open to the Public.

ISAAC MASON,

Hon. Secretary.

13696

Bank of Communications NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Communications, Shanghai branch, will resume general banking business beginning on and from the 30th of April, 1917. (Lunar calendar, the tenth day of the Third Moon, 6th year of Republic of China).

On and after that date, all Shanghai and Kiangsu notes issued by this branch, and all notes issued by branches at Nanking, Soochow, Pakow, Wusieh, Yangchow, Hsuechow, Chinkiang, Tsinkiangpu, Hangchow, and Ningpo, will be accepted in both Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces, and will be paid on demand in full at this office and at the offices above mentioned.

Bank of Communications,

CHAO CHING HUA,

Manager.

Shanghai, April 30, 1917.

13554

BILL SMITH

AT YOUR CLUB
AT THE HOTELS
WHEREVER PEOPLE
GET TOGETHER
THERE YOU WILL FIND
"ELEPHANT HEAD"
PILSENER

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

Chefoo, North China

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

(Hotel Francais)

The leading hotel in Chefoo. Delightfully situated, facing the sea.

Comfortable single and double bedrooms, with bathrooms attached.

First class cuisine, under foreign supervision. Selected cellar.

Large dining room and verandah, facing the sea. Electric light. Cinema.

E. BERRUCHON,

Manager

1374

Race Week

On and from Friday, 4th, until Monday, 14th May, 1917, inclusive, return tickets at a fare and a half will be issued as shown below:

S. N. R.—First & Second class between Shanghai North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking. S. H. N. R.—First, Second & Third class return tickets between Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Kashi, Kashiing, Yeh Zah, Chang An, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow.

First, Second & Third class Through return tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from or to the Stations on either line above mentioned.

By Order,

The Traffic Manager.

13713

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

Undertakes translations of the following nature:

Letters, Contracts, News, Essays, Novels, Science, Advertisements, Regulations, Poems, Official Statements, Arts Descriptions, etc., etc.

from English into Chinese, and vice versa. Our translator is an expert with great experience. Translation is guaranteed. Speediness with satisfaction a specialty. Terms: from \$5.00 per 1,000 words. Catalogue Free. For particulars address:

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LOCKS YALE HARDWARE COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

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Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

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12848

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel)

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annexe

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Motoring, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel. Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links. A Good British Doctor is in attendance at the Hotel.

Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR SETTING.

From selected pens, true to standard, yellow legs, tip-top winter layers. Eggs \$4.75 setting. Thousands of birds for sale. Anyone interested in poultry is invited to inspect our farm.

Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Chun Hsin Road [back of the S. N. Railway Station]

THE EDEN DISPENSARY

(Next to Shanghai Horse Bazaar)

SKIN & GENITO-URINARY DEPT.

Now Open

Consultation by Appointment only

Telephone No. 4718

For particulars apply to

S. C. YEE, Secretary.

NOTICE

BY mutual consent, the interest and responsibility of Mr. Andrew Augustus Brady in our firm ceased on the 30th April, 1917.

NOEL, MURRAY & CO., LTD.

and reduced.

Referring to the above, I have this day established myself as a Stock and Share Broker.

A. A. BRADY.

c/o Shanghai Stock Exchange

Telephone No. 450.

Shanghai, 1st May, 1917.

13664

International Savings Society

HEAD OFFICE:

5 Avenue Edouard VII

WHERE and HOW can one invest money?

We offer you an opportunity to place money with absolute safety and a possibility of large return.

For particulars apply to the

General Managers:

J. BEUDIN

and

M. SPEELMAN

Telephone 3929

Representative will call on

request.

The Cathay Trust, Limited

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

Notice to Preference Shareholders. HOLDERS of PREFERENCE SHARES are hereby required to deposit such shares forthwith at the offices of the liquidators, No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai. Certificates for shares so deposited will be issued by the liquidators and must be retained by the holders until exchanged for warrants on the Company's Bankers on a date to be advertised later.

Return of Capital can only be made against production of the liquidators' certificates referred to above.

F. N. MATTHEWS,

J. C. DYER,

Liquidators.

13678 T. F.

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

Censorship on Cablegrams to the United States.

Censorship has been established on cablegrams to the United States. The following codes are admitted:—ABC 5th, Scott's 10th, Western Union (not including five letter editions), Lieber's (not including five letter edition), Bentley's complete phrase code (not including the oil and mining supplements), Broomhall's Imperial combination code rubber edition, Meyer's Atlantic code 39th edition, Riverside code 5th edition. Name of code in all cases must be stipulated.

Plain languages admitted are English, French, or Spanish. Addresses must be in full with name and street address except that code addresses registered prior to January 1, 1917, may be used.

Cablegrams without text will not be admitted. Cablegrams must be signed by the name of the firm, or in case of an individual by at least the surname. All cablegrams are accepted at sender's risk, may be stopped, delayed, or otherwise dealt with without notice. No information respecting transmission or delivery or other disposal shall be given.

Telegrams demanding announcement of delivery, or Postal acknowledgment of receipts are not admitted.

Cablegrams not conforming to these regulations will be stopped by censor after 8 a.m., Friday, 4th instant, New York date.

J. D. GAINES,

Superintendent.

Shanghai, May 3, 1917.

13719

THE MAY FAIR

at

Chang Su-Ho Gardens

to be postponed till

October 12th and 13th, 1917

13705

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock.

PRICES VERY MODERATE PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outposts and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

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SHANGHAI.

When you think of an Article which is manufactured 2000 miles distant from Shanghai, in the far interior of China, in Szechuen Province, manufactured of Crepe de Chine, in Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White,

Think of

The Marco Polo Scarf

Price Prepaid: \$4.25

Postage & Duty Free.

WIDLER & COMPANY,

Chungking, West China

Business and Official Notices

are Continued on

Page 11

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

13608

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)

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Location: Central, quiet, and select.

Terms: Monthly and very moderate.

Cuisine and Service: Excellent.

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THE CHINA PRESS.

13776

TO LET, an unfurnished flat of two rooms, enclosed verandah, kitchen and bathroom; Range Road. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.

13716 M 6

TO LET, a very comfortable flat, situated in Ward Road. Very cheap to a suitable party. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

13717 T. F.

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, nice bed and dressing-room with bath, near trams. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

13668 M 5

TO LET, a nicely-furnished room, with bathroom attached. Breakfast if required. Rent moderate. Apply 57 Range Road.

13703 M 5

CENTRAL. Board-residence, quiet English home. Large south room, available married couple or lady friends. Also smaller south room, suit bachelor. Or would let together as bed and sitting rooms. Cool and pleasant. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

13662 M 4

WESTERN. In refined, most comfortable residence, few guests received, with board, from date, charming surroundings. French, English lessons given. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

13666 M 4

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OFFICES to let at 15 Nanking Road. Apply to Raven Trust Co., Ltd. 15 Nanking Road.

13685 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED stenographer and typist wants work after office hours. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.

13609 M 5

IF you want a good Japanese servant, apply to Iwayama, No. C-1562 Kashing Road, Shanghai.

13656

YOUNG AMERICAN LADY desires position as typist and general office work. No experience, willing to give few weeks trial. Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS.

13658 M 5

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, in Western district, one well-furnished six-roomed house, with tennis lawn, from 1st of June, for three months. Rent Tls. 80 per month. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.

13712 M 4

TO BE LET, Furnished, the 4-roomed bungalow, No. 600 Avenue Joffre, for 3 or 4 months from May 1st. Large garden and stabling. Apply Denham & Rose. Tel. 803.

13697 M 4

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Young Chinese accountant and shroff, with knowledge of English, by an American Corporation. Permanent position and good prospects for advancement. Must provide cash security of \$1,000, and guarantee for \$4,000. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.

13709 M 5

EDUCATIONAL

A FRENCHMAN, speaking and writing English fluently, has a few hours to spare in the morning to teach French by special methods. Has great experience; guaranteeing scholars will acquire the language within 3 months. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.

13604 M 6

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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FOR SALE, boarding house; 10 rooms, well-furnished. Hongkew district. Tls. 1,500. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.

13707 M 4

OVERLAND CAR for sale, used five months. Trial by appointment. Price Tls. 1,100. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.

13706 M 10

VIOLIN for sale, European make, high tone; will sell cheap. Motorcycle tyres, 26 x 2, good second-hand. Apply to Box No. 488, THE CHINA PRESS.

13699 M 4

FOR SALE, pair of genuine fox-terriers, beautifully marked, 2½ years old. Price \$50. Japanese poodle, \$25. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.

13718 M 4

FOR SALE, one I. S. S. bond. Good bargain. Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.

13694 M 5

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will be found on

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